

Poetry.

NO NIGHT BUT HAS ITS MORN.

BY D. W. CAMPBELL.

There are times of deepest sorrow,
When the heart feels lone and sad;
Times when memory's spells of magic
Have in gloom the spirit clad.
Wouldst thou have a wand all potent,
To illumine life's darkest night?
'Tis the thought that e'er in nature
Darkest hours precede the light.

When the world, cold, dark and selfish,
Frowns upon the feeble flame,
Lighted from the torch of genius,
Worth has kindled round its name:
When thy fondest hopes are blighted,
And thy dearest prospects fade,
Think, oh lone one, scorned and slighted—
Sunshine ever follows shade.

HUMAN LOVE.

Oh! if there is one law above the rest,
Written in Wisdom—if there is a word
That I would trace with a pen of fire,
Upon the unsullied temper of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind
Open to angel's visits, and reveals
The ministry of life—'tis human love!
God has made nothing worthy of contempt;
The smallest pebble in the well of Truth,
Has its peculiar meanings, and will stand
When Man's best monuments wear fast away.
The law of Heaven is love—and tho' its name
Has been usurped by passion, and profaned
To its untidy uses through all time,
Still, the eternal principle is pure;
And in those deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent within us, can we see
The lavish measure in which love is given;
And in the yearning tenderness of a child
For every bird that sings above its head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
And every tree, and flower, and running brook;
We see how every thing was made to love;
And how they err, who, in a world like this,
Find any thing to hate but human pride.

Allsall moons.

THE FALLEN BROTHER.

A man possesses an extremely low and
grovelling mind, who rejoices at the fall
of another. A noble heart, instead of
denouncing as a consummate scoundrel,
one who has erred, will throw around
him the mantle of charity and the arms
of love, and labor to bring him back to
duty and to God. We are not our own
keepers. Who knows when we shall
so far forget ourselves as to put forth
a right hand and sin? Heaven keeps us
in the narrow path. But if we should fall,
where would be the end of our course,
if in every face we saw a frown, and in
every brow we read revenge? Deeper
and deeper would we descend in the
path of infamy; when, if a different
course was pursued, and a different spirit
was manifested toward us, we might
have stayed our career of sin, and died
an upright and honest man.

Deal gently with those who stray.—
Draw them back by love and persuasion.
A kiss is worth a thousand kicks. A
kind word is more valuable to the lost
than a mine of gold. Think of this and
be on your guard, ye who would chase
to the confines of the grave an erring
brother.—*Wright's Casket.*

DULL BOYS.

We are not to conclude that those
who are at first exceedingly dull, will
never make great proficiency. The exam-
ples are numerous, of persons who
were unpromising in childhood, but who
were distinguished in manhood, for their
great acquisitions.

Adam Clarke, D. D., was taught the
alphabet with great difficulty. He was
very often chastised for dullness, and it
was seriously feared he would never
learn. He was eight years old before
he could spell words of three letters, and
was distinguished for nothing but rolling
large stones. At the age of eight he
was placed under a new teacher, who
by the kindness of his manner and by
suitable encouragement, aroused the
slumbering energies of his mind and elicited
a desire for improvement. It is
well known that he became even more
distinguished for his extensive and various
acquirements than he had ever been
for rolling stones.

Isaac Barrow, D. D., for two or three
years after he commenced going to
school, was only noted for quarrelling and
rude sports. This seemed to be his
ruling passion. His father considered
his prospects for respectability so dark,
that he often said, if either were to die,
he hoped it would be Isaac. But Isaac
afterwards was the pride of his father's
family, and an honor to his country.—
He was appointed Master of Trinity
College, at which time the King said he
had given the office to the best scholar
in England.—*Wright's Paper.*

SUNRISE.

The man that misses sunrise loses
the sweetest part of his existence. I
love to watch the first tear that glistens
in the opening eye of morning—the sil-
ent song—the flowers' breath—the thrill-
ing choir of the woodland minstrels, to
which the modest brook trickles applause
—these swelling out of the sweetest of
creation's mists, seem to pour some
glad and merry tale into delight's ear, as
if the world had dreamed a happy thing,
and now smiled o'er the telling of it!

Dean Swift says he never knew a man
rise to eminence who lay in bed of a
morning; and Dr Franklin says, "He
who rises late may trot all day, but never
overtake his business."

Young ladies are like arrows; they
can't be got off without a beau.

THE DEAF MOTHER.

The following curious anecdote is related of
the Countess of Orkney, who died in 1790, aged
76:

"Her ladyship was deaf and dumb,
and married in 1753 by signs; she lived
with her husband, Murrough, first Mar-
quis of Thomond, who was also her first
cousin, at his seat, Rostellan, on the har-
bor of Cork. Shortly after the birth of
her first child, the nurse, with considera-
ble astonishment, saw the mother cau-
tiously approach the cradle in which the
infant was sleeping, evidently full of
some deep design. The countess, hav-
ing perfectly assured herself that the
child really slept there, took out a large
stone which she had concealed under her
shawl, and to the horror of the nurse,
who like all persons of the lowest order
in her country—indeed in most coun-
tries—was fully impressed with an idea
of the peculiar cunning and malignity of
"dumbies," seized it with intent to fling
it down vehemently. Before the nurse
could interpose the countess had flung
the stone,—not, however, as the servant
had apprehended, at the child, but on the
floor, where, of course, it made a great
noise. The child immediately awoke
and cried. The countess, who had looked
with maternal eagerness to the result
of her experiment, fell on her knees in a
transport of joy. She had discovered
that her child possessed the sense which
was wanting in herself." She exhibited
on many other occasions similar proofs
of intelligence, but none so interesting.

BABIES.

"Talk about babies," says some sensi-
ble writer—"we always loved a baby—
not any of your sour, suspicious, squalling
specimens; but a bright, rosy, dimpled
thing, full of fun and frolic, running
over with glee, and of such a confiding,
unsuspecting disposition, as not to refuse
"to go" to any body. What can be
more refreshing in this busy, tiresome
world, than an occasional romp with a
baby? A letting down as it were of the
chord of mind, until it vibrates in union
with a baby's, and then holding a confi-
dential chat, in real baby vernacular.—
Then to have a couple of white chubby
arms thrown around your neck, and a
pair of rosy lips, as fresh as rosebuds
ere the dews have left them, presented
for a kiss. The man who can think of
it without a softening of the heart, and a
watering of the mouth, is no better than
the swine before whom the pearls are
cast, and we hope he may never be blest
with a baby—or if he is, let it be a kick-
ing, pugilistic baby, one skilled in the
art of gouging, who takes a delight in
running his thumb into your eye, and is
always trying to obtain a lock of your
hair, by a more summary process than
clipping.

CHARMS OF RURAL LIFE.

Besides the benefit of mental discipline
derived from the study of nature, for
which agriculture opens as wide a field
as any other pursuit, the charms of rural
life are unalloyed by the reflection of ill-
gotten gains, and uncontaminated by im-
moral influences. The farmer has no
occasion to view with remorse, a life of
injustice to his fellow-men, or mourn the
loss of fortunes accumulated by an occu-
pation almost necessarily dishonest.—
The lawyer looks upon his briefs prepa-
red for unjust causes, the physician upon
the emaciated forms of his patients, and
the speculator upon the wealth amassed
from the ruined fortunes of others, with
the humiliating consciousness that they
have not, in all instances, returned an
equivalent for what they have received.
But the cultivator of the soil may pursue
his calling with the cheering reflection,
that an all-bounteous Providence has re-
warded his efforts, and through him dis-
towed more of happiness upon his fellow-
men.—*Scientific American.*

How to live long.—A venerable min-
ister, who preached some sixty-seven
years in the same place, being asked
what was the secret of long life, replied:
"Rise early, live temperately, work hard
and keep cheerful." Another person,
who lived to the great age of one hun-
dred years, said, in reply to the inquiry:
"How he lived so long?" "I have al-
ways been kind and obliging; have
never quarrelled with any one; have eaten
and drank only to satisfy hunger and
thirst, and have never been idle."

It is a mark of a depraved mind, to
sneer at decrepit old age, or to ridicule
any one who is deformed in his person
or lacketh understanding.

How to do it.—Punch says, to resus-
cite a drowned Yankee, search his
pockets.

To resuscitate a drowned Englishman,
boil a beefsteak under his nose.

A Frenchman may be brought to life
at any time by a skillful imitation of a
bullfight in his ear.

A Spaniard by applying garlic to his
olfactorys.

Ten thousand emigrants from Germa-
ny have been engaged by the North A-
merican Land Company, acting in con-
junction with companies in London and
Germany, and will arrive in this country
during the present season.

REV. DR. BEECHER'S SERMON, AND HIS ONE HEARER.

The Doctor once engaged to preach
for a country minister, on exchange, and
the Sabbath proved to be one excessive-
ly stormy, cold and uncomfortable. It
was in mid-winter, and the snow was
piled in heaps all along in the roads, so as
to make the passage difficult. Still the
minister urged his horse through the
drifts till he reached the church, put the
animal in a shed, and went in. As yet
there was no person in the house, and
after looking about, the old gentleman—
then young—took his seat in the pulpit.
Soon the door opened, and a single indi-
vidual walked up the aisle, looked about
and took a seat. The hour came for
commencing service, but no more hearers.

Whether to preach to such an audi-
ence or not, was now the question—and
it was one that Lyman Beecher was not
long in deciding. He felt that he had a
duty to perform, and he had no right to
refuse it, because only one man could
reap the benefit of it; and accordingly
he actually went through all the services,
praying, singing, preaching, and bene-
diction, with only one hearer. And
when all was over, he hastened down
from the desk to speak with his "congre-
gation," but he had departed.

A circumstance so rare was referred
to occasionally; but twenty years after,
it was brought to the Doctor's mind quite
strangely. Travelling some where in
Ohio, the Doctor alighted from the stage
one day in a pleasant village, when a
gentleman stepped up and spoke to him
familiarly, calling him by name.

"I do not remember you," said the
Doctor. "I suppose not," said the stran-
ger; "but we spent two hours together
in a house alone, once in a storm." "I
do not recall it, sir," added the old man;
"pray, when was it?" "Do you re-
member preaching, twenty years ago, in
such a place, to a single person?" "I
do, indeed—and if you are the man, I
have been wishing to see you ever since."
"I am the man, sir; and that sermon
saved my soul, made a minister of me,
and you are my church! The con-
verts of that sermon, sir, are all over
Ohio!"

Such a striking result made no little
impression on the old veteran's mind.—
He learned that the man was at that time
a lawyer, who was in the town on busi-
ness; and, tired of a Sunday morning
at a country hotel, went in despite of the
storm to church, to hear that sermon.—
The Doctor often tells of the story, and
adds: "I think that was about as satis-
factory an audience as I ever had."

FRIENDLY ASSISTANCE.

In olden times, when the very best of
men were apt to indulge in convivialities,
without fear of very greatly shocking the
then moral sense of the community, two
old codgers, whom we shall designate by
the uncommon names of Smith and
Jones, spent an evening abroad in a very
happy manner. Jones became very
much "elevated," by the excess of indul-
gence—so much so that he was incapa-
ble of self-volition. Smith, though
himself somewhat excited, undertook
the grateful task of conducting his part-
ner in joy to his residence. This, with
much difficulty, from the crookiness of
the streets, and the up-and-downness of
the side-walks, he accomplished. Jones
grasped the handle of his own door, and
oscillating to and fro, with a look of
comical gravity, hiccupped out: "Well,
Mr. Smith, I guess you can go alone
now; you won't need any more of my
assistance."

Supplementary to the above, we would
add another, which we have either read
or heard. Another devotee of Bacchus,
being absent from home rather late in
the day than suited the sovereign will
and pleasure of his "spare-rib," she
devolved the task of announcing the ar-
rival of the delinquent spouse, upon her
eldest boy. Very soon the little urchin
ran into the house, exclaiming—"Alum,
here comes daddy leading home two
men."—*Yankee Blade.*

An Irishman was sued by a Doctor
for the amount of his bill for medicine
and attendance, and Paddy being called
upon to state why he refused to pay,
made the following reply:

"What should I pay for? The medi-
cine was no use to me; sure, and he
sent me two emetics, and nather of 'em
could I kape on my stomach."

A Rule of the House.—One of our
friends has the misfortune to live at a
boarding house where the table is most
scarcely supplied. The other day, one
of the boarders, who rather objected to
the dictating system, inquired of the land-
lady why she did not put bread on the
table for dinner. "Why don't I?" an-
swered Mrs. Termagant—"Because it's
a rule of the house. You get enough
for your money. I expect next you'll
want potatoes twice a week."—*Sunday
Dispatch.*

The higher a bird soars the more he
is out of the reach of danger, and just so
it is with the Christian.

Why are little school children like wa-
fers? Because you have to lick them
to make them stick to the letters.

"RINGING FOR HIS BOOTS."

Ludicrous Scene on a Steamer.

On the last trip of the New England
No. 2, there were two verdant young
men in State Room 2, from Old Virgin-
ia! Shenandoah county!! 10th leg-
ion!!! bound for California!!!!

They came on board at Pitsburg,
brought their gold-washer, shovel and
pick—took their state room, and deposi-
ted their plunder.

The boat went on her way quietly,
occasionally giving a note or two on her
steam whistle, which made the two un-
terrified of the 10th start.

"I be dogged," says one, "if that ain't
the screamer we've heard of, in old
Shan. They have one of them on this
river, they say."

"I say, Dave, don't they charge a d—
of a price for a drink on this 'ere boat—
ten cents, without sugar? But it's all
owing to the cholera going up the river;
it's made licker scarce, so the bar-keep-
ers says. If it keeps on growin' dearer
and dearer, as we go on, it will cost a
quarter for a nip at Fort Independence."

"Why, Bill, you are green; why
don't you go on the outside, and take
your licker thro' the window? It's only
a flip there. Come on; let's go and
spend a dime; we can afford it."

The adventurers took their horn, and
turned in for the night.

About half past four in the morning,
the engine bell rang to work her slow.—
She worked on a few minutes, and bells
rung to back. She commenced backing,
and had backed about a hundred yards,
when the pilot rang to go ahead. A-
head she shot, and had made a quarter
of a mile, when the two bells rang to-
gether. The engineer was now out of
patience, and called out through the
speaking trumpet—

"What do you want?"

"What is the matter with the en-
gine?" says the pilot.

"Nothing," says the engineer, "but
you rang the larboard bells!"

"I have rung no bells since we left
—, except for to go ahead."

"You are ringing now," says the en-
gineer.

"I am not," says the pilot; "you don't
know the rings from the pokers on the
grate bars. You are tight."

"Tight, the d—! I you're tight your-
self. You don't know the bell-pulls
from the spokes in the wheel!"

"The thunder I don't! I belong to
the Sons—I do!"

Capt. Dean, who had been standing
on the pilot house, started down to find
out the cause of the bell ringing. He
opened the door into 29, and there was
one of the Virginians pulling away at
the bell ropes that led through his room
from the pilot house to the engine.

"I say, Dave, ain't these the funniest
bells you ever saw? They ain't like
lavern bells; there you pull the strings
down—here they pull them up."

Jingle, jingle, went the bells again.

"Ring, and be hanged!" said the en-
gineer; "I shan't stop her."

"Gentlemen," asked the Captain, "do
you know what you are doing?"

"Yes I do, boss; I have been ringing
this half hour, to have the servant bring
back our boots; and he must be deaf if
he can't hear these bells."

"There are no bells here for the wait-
ers, my dar sir; these are to stop and
start the engines by; and you might do
us serious injury by pulling those ropes.
You must not do it any more."

"Well, Dave, you see Dr. Smith don't
know every thing. Didn't he tell us to
pull the strings when we wanted any
thing, and the servants would come?"

"May be we ain't green. I say, Captain,
what is the damage?"

The Captain vanished.

A certain linen-draper waited upon a
lady for the amount of an article pur-
chased at his shop. She endeavored to re-
mind him that she had paid when he
called some time ago; he declared he
had no remembrance of the circum-
stance; on which she produced his re-
ceipt. He then asked pardon, and said,
"I am sorry I did not recollect it." To
which the lady replied, "I sincerely be-
lieve you are sorry you did not re-collect
it!"

What a go-ahead people we are in
this country! A young couple in a
railroad car, out west, begged the en-
gineer to stop a moment until a clergyman
married them. The cars stopped, the
parties stood up, the knot was tied, and
the bridegroom cried—"Ring the bell,
Mr. Conductor!"

Newspapers in Europe are not as
cheap as in this country. The London
Times, a daily paper, costs \$45 a year.
The same rate is charged for the Morn-
ing Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Har-
ald and Post. The London Evening
Mail is published three times a week, at
\$25 a year. The London semi-weeklies
\$16.50 per annum, and weeklies at \$12
and \$9. The French daily papers, the
large ones, are about the same price as
the London prints; those about the size
of our papers cost \$20 and \$25 per an-
num. The German dailies cost from
\$22 to \$36 per annum.

Allusions have been made heretofore to the
overland expeditions to California, which have
been in the course of organization for some time
past on the western frontier of Missouri. The
Lexington (Mo.) Express of the 1st instaut,
speaking on this subject, says:

It is estimated that between 40 and
60,000 animals, (mules, oxen and hor-
ses,) will be taken on the plains the pres-
ent season, by the California adventu-
rers. Thousands of this number will
most certainly perish. The past winter
having been unusually hard, stock is
generally thin. The chilly days of the
past month, have greatly retarded the
growth of the grass. No doubt the weath-
er has been colder on the plains, and
the grass less advanced, than here.—
Poor animals, heavy loads, and short
grass, will most certainly produce the
cholera among the teams. Many com-
panies will lose stock to such an amount
that they will be compelled to leave both
wagons and freight. We are informed,
that in 1847, about 1200 wagons at-
tempted to cross the Rocky Mountains,
on the Oregon route. So great a num-
ber of the animals perished, that many
of the wagons were abandoned. This
year not less than ten thousand wagons
will make the attempt, but no doubt
hundreds and hundreds will be abandon-
ed. If the summer should be a cold
one, (as the prospect now seems to be),
and grass is scarce, the road from our
western boundary to the gold region,
will be thoroughly marked with the car-
casses and bones of mules and oxen.—
Trouble and distress will certainly be
the portion of thousands of the adventu-
rers.

Mr. Maclay, late member of Congress
from the city of New York, is said by
the Boston Atlas to have purchased, in
connection with his three brothers, very
nearly if not altogether, a whole county
in the state of Illinois, at the head of na-
vigation on the Illinois river. The tract
was mostly purchased by soldiers' war-
rants, which, continues the same autho-
rity, cost not over sixty cents an acre.—
The land is said to be unsurpassed in A-
merica.

Who can wonder at Revolution?—
There are in Germany (says an ex-
change) about thirteen hundred Princes,
great and small, who draw from the peo-
ple annually over \$200,000,000! And
while they spend this enormous sum,
wring from the labor of the masses, in
the follies, luxury, idleness, and vices of
courts, the people are left to suffer all
the miseries of poverty and never-end-
ing toil. A German laborer is frequent-
ly obliged to work twenty hours out of
the twenty-four, for seventy-two cents a
week!

In the Protestant Episcopal Con-
vention at Philadelphia, on Thursday, a
resolution was offered by the Rev. Dr.
Coleman, expressive of the satisfaction
that would be afforded to the clerical and
lay members of the convention and to
the church generally in the diocese of
Pennsylvania, by the removal of the dis-
abilities imposed upon the Right Rev.
Henry U. Underdonk by the House of
Bishops; inasmuch as thereby the de-
clining years of this eminent and devoted
servant of the church would be consoled
and his many excellent productions just-
ly estimated by posterity; while such an
ecclesiastical act would be in accordance
with that heavenly charity taught by the
Great Apostle of the Gentiles. The re-
solution passed almost without a dissen-
ting voice.

Explosion of Steam Boilers.—Mr.
Burke, late Commissioner of Patents, in
his interesting report on this subject, at-
tributes the bursting of steam boilers
mainly to the use of cast iron boilerheads,
and the absence of such guards as inven-
tive genius has furnished. It is more
than twenty years since the Government
of France passed a law prohibiting the
use of cast iron boilerheads, after some
destructive explosions from this cause;
yet our Government has neglected to
follow its example. From the report it
appears that, within the past twenty
years, there have been killed by explo-
sions in this country 926 persons and
295 wounded, many of them cripples for
life, while nearly a million dollars in prop-
erty has been destroyed.

Col. Benton has written a letter, defin-
ing his position on the slavery question.
The Missouri Legislature instructed her
Senators last winter to support Calhoun's
project. Mr. Benton appeals to the peo-
ple of Missouri and if they confirm the
Legislative instructions he resigns. The
ground he takes on this question is that
the Union must be defended to the last
extremity.

Women in the Army Fighting.—The
late German papers say that Hungarian
ladies are fighting with the same enthu-
siasm for freedom as their countrymen.
Among 140 Hungarian captives taken
by Gen. Simonish, there were nineteen
Hungarian ladies, with muskets in their
hands, and dressed in military uniform.
A Countess of the highest rank has raised
a regiment at her own expense, and her
sister is the commander of this regiment.

Morals of Lehigh County.—On Mon-
day week, Judge Jones, in charging the
Grand Jury of Lehigh county, said it
was a subject worthy of remark, that for
a period of nine months not a single
criminal trial had been brought before
the Court of Quarter Sessions of that
county. Such an instance rarely occurs
in a district containing thirty thousand
inhabitants, and Lehigh may safely chal-
lenge her sister counties to produce a
similar example of good behavior, for
the same period.

Cattle going North.—The Elkton
Democrat says that about 1,200 head of
cattle per week are driven through the
upper part of Cecil county, Md., towards
Philadelphia, furnishing a good market
to the farmers for grain. The Morris
Jerseyman says:

"An unusual number of cattle from
Ohio and Kentucky, are on their way
through town to the New York market.
Three thousand passed during the last
month, and six thousand more will soon
reach their place of destination."

In Wisconsin, they are constructing
charcoal roads. They are said to be
more durable than plank roads, certain-
ly they are less costly. The trees are
cut down, placed on the road, covered up,
as is done in making charcoal, and then
fired. The coal is then raked down into
shape, and with the earth upon it, is
complete. One of these roads is now
being built from Port Ulen, in Washing-
ton county, to some point in Dodge coun-
ty. The contracts are let at about \$500
per mile. The average cost of a plank
road is \$1500.

Crime.—Margaret Howard, who, un-
der aggravated circumstances, murdered
the paramour of her husband in Cincin-
nati, was tried for the crime, and acquit-
ted on the 5th. There were several
thousand persons outside the Court
House; and when the verdict was de-
clared, they sent up shouts of joy at the
result. The verdict was based on her
alleged insanity. Captain Howard, her
husband, killed Mr. Freeman, at Inde-
pendence, Mo., on the 6th inst. He al-
so shot Captain Steward. He ran away
from Cincinnati the day of the murder of
his mistress by his wife, whom he had
shamefully abused, according to the tes-
timony of various witnesses examined.

*Sentence of Drayton, Sears, and Tom
Hand.*—Drayton and Sears, the negro
abductors, who had been acquitted of the
larceny of the slaves found on board the
schooner Pearl, were convicted in the U.
S. Circuit Court of Washington, on
Wednesday Inst. of transporting said
slaves out of the District of Columbia,
and sentenced, Drayton to pay a fine of
\$10,360, being at the rate of \$140 for
each slave, and Sears \$7,400, or \$100
for each slave.

Jacob Shuster, alias Tom Hand, con-
victed of robbing the Patent Office of the
Government Jewels, was sentenced at
the same time, to three years' imprison-
ment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

*Five Hundred Indians Reported Kil-
led.*—The Little Rock (Ark.) Chronicle,
of the 4th inst., has a report from a gen-
tleman who arrived there from the Indian
country, that a sanguinary battle had
been fought on the prairies between the
Comanches and an armed force of sev-
eral other tribes, led by a Shawnee chief,
and that after a desperate fight, in which
about five hundred were slain, the Com-
anches fled, leaving the field in the pos-
session of the victors. The Indians had
recently made large purchases of pow-
der and lead, and it was feared that
there would be trouble among them on
the plains.

In England there are 4500 miles of
railroad completed, at an average cost of
\$150,000 per mile, all of it with a double
track. The gross receipts of the Eng-
lish railroads in 1848 were \$52,000,000;
net income or dividend 4 1/2 per cent.—
The average of the Express trains is 45
miles per hour; this speed is the rule,
not the exception; some trains have
been run at the rate of 65 and more.—
The older our roads become we will in-
crease in speed, for we want only good
tracks to equal England.

Births Extraordinary.—Mrs. Moore,
of 129 Washington Market Place, Phila-
delphia, was on Thursday delivered of
four children!—all boys, of good and
regular size. The third one was born
dead, but the rest are lively and hearty.
Her age is 29—that of her husband 21,
and they have been married less than a
year. The lady was formerly married to
a Mr. Bell, and she presented him,
first, with two little Bells; second, with
one; and third, with three. Of this
stock, three have died. More than five
hundred people, mostly women, visited
the mother on Friday.

Charity Davis, of Troy, N. Y. robbed
her own husband and two or three of her
neighbors, and escaped. "Charity" acted
up to the established rule, since she
"began at home."

Passengers are now conveyed from
Cincinnati to the city of New York in
three days and a half. The route is by
the Lakes, Buffalo and Albany.

From the Baltimore American.

ROMAN EMPIRE AND AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

The most extensive dominion ever established and permanently maintained was that of the Roman empire. Our own territorial extent is now, perhaps, greater than that over which the power of Rome held sway, while the principle of unity with us is immeasurably stronger.

The Roman Empire, in the time of the Antonines, was above two thousand miles in breadth from the extreme border of Britain and the northern limits of Dacia to Mount Atlas and the Tropics of Cancer; it extended in length more than three thousand miles, from the western ocean to the Euphrates. The population, according to Gibbon's estimate, amounted to one hundred and twenty millions.

The main elements of cohesion, by which this vast body was kept together, were to be found in the military strength of the empire; in the liberalizing influences of the Roman laws and civilization, the benefits of which were extended to all the provinces; and to these influences may be added the means and facilities of intercommunication through the empire. The Roman roads, constructed upon the most approved principles of science known in that day, belonged to the wonders of antiquity. Gibbon's account of them is in these words:

"All these cities were connected with each other, and with the capital, by the public highways, which, issuing from the Forum of Rome, traversed Italy, pervaded the provinces, and were terminated only by the frontiers of the empire. If we carefully trace the distance from the wall of Antoninus to Rome, and from thence to Jerusalem, it will be found that the great chain of communication, from the northwest to the southwest point of the empire, was drawn out to the length of four thousand and eighty Roman miles. The public roads were accurately divided by mile stones, and ran in a direct line from one city to another, with very little respect for the obstacles either natural or artificial. Mountains were perforated, and bold arches thrown over the broadest and most rapid streams. The middle part of the road was raised into a terrace which commanded the adjacent country, consisted of several strata of sand, gravel and cement, and was paved with large stones, or in some places with the capital, with granite."

Such was the solid construction of the Roman highways, whose firmness has not entirely yielded to the efforts of fifteen centuries. They united the subjects of the most distant provinces by an easy and familiar intercourse; but their primary object had been to facilitate the march of the legions, nor was any country considered as subdued, till it had been rendered, in all its parts, pervious to the arms and authority of the conqueror. The advantage of receiving the earliest intelligence, and of conveying their orders with celerity, induced the Emperors to establish throughout their extensive dominions the regular institutions of posts. Houses were every where erected at the distance of only five or six miles; each of them was constantly manned with forty horses, and by the help of these relays it was easy to travel an hundred miles in a day along the Roman roads. The use of the posts was allowed to those who claimed by an imperial mandate; but though originally intended for the public service, it was sometimes indulged to the business or convenience of private citizens.

These great avenues, penetrating to the remotest extremities of the empire, and opening the channels of mutual intercourse through all the parts, formed the means of a unity which Nature herself had not supplied, or indicated. There was, indeed, the Mediterranean, a central basin, upon the shores of which the European, African and Asiatic provinces converged, and by means of which they could be approached and commanded. But modern civilization has shown how feeble in themselves were the natural affinities which connected together that great empire of Rome, broken up as the same extended territory now is into many Kingdoms and States. Nevertheless so thorough was the transfusion of the imperial power and spirit by means of the great roads which ran in every direction from the Forum, that so long as the vital element of Roman empire remained, the integrity of the empire was preserved. It was not by reason of its extent that the empire fell to pieces, but from the decay of an exhausted civilization. Christianity, containing the only salutary and restorative elements then in the world, could not find access to the corrupt heart of the empire so fully as to resuscitate its energies. It drew to itself all that was good and sound, and preserved it; the Pagan refuse perished.

But our purpose in these allusions to the ancient Roman empire was to point out the immense advantages which this Republic possesses over those of Rome, in the way of cementing our great and growing Union. The introduction of railroads and the use of steam on land and river and ocean, are themselves sufficient to work an entire revolution in their sphere; but in addition to these wonderful agencies, the telegraph also included, we have a natural configuration of territory most admirably adapted to unity. We need have no fears that the extension of our settlements towards the Pacific will weaken the cohesion of our national body. Not at all—but the contrary. The grand road, however, must be made—the road from the Mississippi to the Pacific as proposed by Mr. Benton.

In an old mansion in Sweden, belonging to the family of the Count de Fersen, attached to Louis 16th, there has recently been discovered by the workmen, while repairing it, a collection of diamonds worth sixteen hundred thousand dollars, and a sum of nine millions of francs.

An Awful Sight!—The Cincinnati Commercial says: "An awful sight was witnessed in our city lately—a man dying of the cholera in the street, while drunk."

Cholera on the Western Steamers.—The fearful mortality from cholera on board the steamer Monroe, which lately carried from New Orleans some hundreds of emigrants, including Mormons, up the Missouri river, has already been mentioned. The St. Louis Reveille of the 15th gives a list of those who had died up to Saturday previous, and says:

"Mr. John Hodges, our informant, left the boat at Jefferson City. Mr. H. lost his wife on the ill-fated steamer, and the total number of deaths up to the time of his departure, was fifty-three. Captain Moore, of the Monroe, returned to St. Louis by land, dying in this city soon after his arrival."

"The conduct of parties at Jefferson City is represented as having been outrageous. The sick were removed, in many cases, to hotels, and, dying, all their effects were seized to pay for beds and furniture, which were burned, in order to prevent contagion. The expenses attending a death, in one case, amounted to \$300. In many cases the sick were removed to sheds, and there left unattended, unless when complying with the most exorbitant demands."

The Reveille attributes the fatality among emigrants to their indiscreet use of every thing which is a change from ship diet, their drinking freely of river water, and rejection of assistance till death is on them. It mentions a case, as follows:

"A powerfully built Englishman, a pugilist, one who boasted that it was his intention to go round to New York to challenge 'Tom Hyer,' complained for three days of diarrhoea, and increasing weakness, but obstinately refused to take remedies. He had never been sick in his life, &c., but finally he was prostrated, and in three hours a corpse."

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY—Lynchings in Hickman, Ky.—We find in the Cairo Delta of the 2d, the following account of a lynching scene in Hickman, Ky., which illustrates fully the evil effects of people in a community of laws taking the law into their own hands. It should be a warning to those who forget their allegiance to the regulations which protect their lives and property.

Several weeks since a gentleman in Hickman had over three thousand dollars stolen from him, just as he was on the eve of visiting a distant place to buy goods. The money had been placed, we believe, in a carpet bag, and that deposited for a brief time in a box under the counter of his store, and covered with rubbish. It was stolen, and a man living in the same house was suspected. On this suspicion he was decoyed by his bosom friend, Dr. James S. Douglass, to a wharfboat, where a band of disguised persons, seized and gagged him, and took him across the river.

The victim, Wiley E. Brinkley, who was of a respectable family, and not a man of bad character, was then tormented by one hundred and fifty lashes on his bare back, to get from him on the old inquisition principle, a confession that he stole the money. He, a white man, with a family, respectably connected and respectable himself, in this age, and among the people; and on a mere suspicion, publicly tortured to wring from him a confession of guilt, whether guilty or not! It is horrible to think of it! It is disgraceful to the town, whose citizens were engaged in the affair, and most disgraceful to those citizens themselves. He did not confess.

Brinkley kept his bed for several days after his punishment. He had discovered several of his lynchmen, and vowed revenge. As soon as he could walk he proceeded out into the street, with a loaded double-barreled gun. Dr. Douglass, who, we believe, was a highly esteemed citizen, was the first of the band he met, though he had not accompanied them across the river. Brinkley shot one barrel, the load taking effect in the hand of Douglass, which was thrown across the lower part of the deceased's breast. The second shot him in the side, and this victim fell down and died. The murderer told those surrounding him that there were five more victims yet. Another murder came very near closing the scene, or rather continuing the acts of the tragedy. Brinkley surrendered himself to the officers of justice and awaits his trial.

We understand that the citizens are in a state of great excitement, and are about equally divided in their sides of approval or condemnation.

PITTSBURG, May 21.
Disgraceful Scene in Church on Sunday.—A difficulty took place in the German Presbyterian church, at the commencement of the service yesterday morning. Much confusion prevailed when Mr. Demler arose and told the minister, the Rev. Mr. Rothler, that he was usurping his place, and that he must immediately leave the premises. Mr. Himmer and others interfered for the purpose of restoring quiet, but the altercation grew fiercer and a general fight ensued, in which both men and women belonging to the congregation participated. It resulted in the arrest and binding over of Messrs. Himmer and Demler, for their appearance at Court, and to keep the peace in the mean time.

It has been deemed prudent by the authorities to lock up the church until the difficulty is finally settled. It appears that there is a division among the members of the church, and that this disgraceful affair originated in the attempt of the minority to keep possession of the keys of the church, against the expressed will of the majority.

Dr. Mr. ABRAHAM HENDEL has been appointed Postmaster at Castle.

OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, of May 4. Every boat that arrives at the wharf is crowded with emigrants for the gold regions. Within the last few days several hundred wagons have come through by land from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Up to twelve o'clock yesterday there had been eight thousand three hundred and eighteen persons who had made this a point of departure for the Plains; and, from what we can learn, we should not be surprised if five thousand more landed here in twenty days. We also learn that a large number have crossed the upper part of the State, intending to cross the river at the Bluffs—say four thousand persons. We do not think it an extravagant assertion to say that at least eight thousand persons will leave the frontier between this place and the Bluffs, and many persons estimate the number far above this. We have no means of knowing what number will leave Independence, but should suppose that six or eight thousand will depart from that point. This will make some twenty-five thousand on the Plains in a few weeks. A number of these are destined to perish upon the way, and we fear a large number who have undertaken the trip have not thought properly upon it. Some who have been accustomed to hardships may get along without much difficulty, while others who have never undergone any privations must suffer considerably on the Plains.

Extraordinary Hopewell in Maine.—Rev. Daniel L. Quimby, of Lisbon, who for the last fifteen years has been a circuit preacher of the Methodist persuasion, and who almost to the moment of his departure had been above suspicion, and had enjoyed the confidence and respect of a large circle of highly respectable friends and relatives, has eloped. For a year or two past, Quimby has been residing at Lisbon, Me., his native town, where he owns a small property, and where his wife and children, three in number, still remain. Two weeks ago last Monday, he left his house to go to Redfield, Wayne, &c., to be absent till the next Saturday. It seems he went to Wayne, the residence of Mrs. Lawrence, his paramour, who has left behind her three children, the youngest of whom is only a year and a half old. Not finding her in readiness, he remained in that vicinity through the week, and on the Sabbath enlightened the good people of that town with instructions upon the great truths of morality, virtue and religion. On the following day he took Mrs. Lawrence to bring her to Lewistown, where she has relatives residing. He came there, tarried over night, and since that time they have neither been seen nor heard of. *N. Y. Express.*

A Singular Transaction.—We find the following notice of a very singular case in the last number of the Indiana State Sentinel.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Apple and Mrs. Sarah Apple was solemnized at the clerk's office in this city, (Indianapolis), on the 7th inst., by Judge Smith, one of the Associate Judges of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Apple have been living together as husband and wife some twenty years, and have raised a large family of children. Their re-marriage was made necessary by the following mysterious train of circumstances, as we learn by a friend who was present at the examination of the case in the Circuit Court now in session in this city. Mr. John Apple, many years ago, left this county, as a volunteer to the Black Hawk war. During his absence a traveller passed through the county, who informed Mrs. A. that her husband had been killed, that he, the traveller, had aided in burying him, and had marked with an axe, the tree under which he was interred. Apple did not return, and no doubt was entertained by his wife or her friends of his decease. Time passed on, and nothing was heard to discredit the traveller's story, and Mrs. A., after having continued for a proper length of time in a state of supposed widowhood, was formally married to Mr. Henry Apple, a farmer of this county. A few months since, it was authentically ascertained that John Apple was yet actually living. A divorce was obtained by Mrs. Apple, and she was re-married, on Monday last, as above stated, to Henry Apple, the man with whom she has been innocently living for many years past, as her supposed husband.

We have heard no cause assigned for the singular manner in which the first husband acted.

Singular Fatality.—We learn from the Yazoo (Miss.) Democrat, that on the "Short Creek road," about two miles from Yazoo city, a number of persons, all inmates of one house, died with the Cholera within a few days of each other. A child was buried on Sunday the 20th ult.; the father, whose name was W. B. Spell, died on Monday; a son about 21 years of age died on Tuesday morning; Mrs. Spell died on Tuesday evening; a daughter about 13 years old died on the same day, as also did three other younger children—making eight persons who died between Saturday morning and Tuesday night. The illness in most cases lasted only a few hours. Every inmate of the house was swept away by the scourge.

Military.—The Militia of a portion of Berke county, find it a difficult matter to suppress the military feeling, and have, notwithstanding the abolition of the Militia law, turned out as usual, and fired all the arsenals.

Acquittal of the Rev. Mr. Burroughs.—We learn that the Rev. T. J. Burroughs, who has been on trial at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., charged with the murder of Mr. J. B. Bishop, has been acquitted—the jury on Saturday last having rendered a verdict to that effect, on the ground that he acted altogether in self-defence. The Hon. Henry A. Wise conducted the case on behalf of the accused.

A colored man, accompanied by a white woman, who had eloped together from the northern part of the State, arrived at Cincinnati on the 16th inst., were both seized with cholera on the 17th, and both died and were buried in one grave on the same day! A sad finale to a strange elopement.

Mr. Macready has transmitted from Boston, to Mayor Woodhull, of New York city, \$1,000, to be given to necessary relatives of the persons killed in the recent riot at the Opera House.

Bigamy.—On Tuesday, at Philadelphia, a woman named Rebecca Cook was committed on the charge of bigamy, having no less than three husbands.

HAYTI.

The schooner Williams arrived at New York yesterday week, bringing dates from St. Domingo to the 1st inst. Three terrible battles had been fought between the Dominicans and the Haytiens, in which the latter were completely routed and dispersed.

At one time the Haytiens were within thirty miles of the city, when a desperate battle ensued and a large number on both sides were killed. Those taken prisoners were also put to death.

The Haytiens during their retreat burnt the city of Aqua, and also destroyed a large amount of property in the town and vicinity.

Captain Warren, of the English ship Fincoina, kindly offered the American Consul every assistance for the purpose of protecting the American citizens and their property. All business had been suspended in consequence of these difficulties.

The general impression is that this will be the last effort of the Haytiens to conquer the Spanish. The whole country is in a state of great distress and confusion.

An American Missionary recently entered a box of Bibles at the Custom House at Constantinople, valuing them at a certain amount; but the Turkish officials, who are in the practice of affixing a sliding scale of valuation to suit themselves, regardless of invoices or oaths of importers, appraised the Bibles at double the value placed upon them by the Missionary, and demanded the *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent on their valuation. In this dilemma the missionary availed himself of a regulation of the Turkish law which permits duties to be paid in kind, and paid them in Bibles, five out of every hundred. After that he had no trouble. He paid what duty he liked. They wanted no more Bibles.

How to prevent the Cholera.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, that a town in Tennessee has entirely escaped the scourge of the Cholera the past winter, not a case of it having occurred there, notwithstanding every other town in the vicinity suffered from it severely. This has been attributed, and no doubt correctly, to the free and universal use of quicklime, fresh from the kilns, which was scattered through the gutters, cellars, privies and yards; its disinfecting properties in seizing with avidity on all impure and deleterious gases are well known, and where plentifully used, will no doubt, under ordinary circumstances of prudence, and cleanliness, preserve the health of any cities and villages in the United States.

Gunpowder vs. Cholera.—When the cholera visited London in 1831 and '33, the city authorities had small quantities of gunpowder tied tightly in strong paper and fired in the alleys and densely populated portions of the great metropolis. The concussion disturbed the air, and the odor, therefrom displaced obnoxious effluvia and purified the atmosphere. It was used in theatres, churches, and school-rooms, and was found to be a powerful disinfecting agent; the smell remaining upwards of 24 hours in the buildings. It was used in the lazaretto of Trieste and Malta, and was tried in Paris in 1843, and also in Montreal. In the latter city cannon were placed in the narrow streets and fired with blank cartridges. In some of the western towns recently afflicted, the same remedy has been tried with success.

Melancholy Casualty.—Catharine Murphy, aged nine years, and Hermona Murphy, aged 6 months, daughters of John Murphy, of Albany, were found drowned in a cistern on Wednesday last. It is presumed that the elder child dropped the infant into the cistern, and in attempting its rescue was herself drowned. A third child, also fell in, but was rescued.

Rev. Dr. Prime, one of the passengers on board the fatally wrecked steamer Empire, preached a sermon at Williamsburgh on Sunday, his text being from Samuel—"As I live there is but a step between me and death." He forcibly illustrated the sentiment by the appalling scene through which himself and wife and others had passed, while others again less fortunate perished. He clung with a lame arm to the rail of the steamer, bearing his exhausted wife with the other.

Three Murders in One Day.—At St. Louis on the night of the 7th, there were two, and perhaps three murders. John Spoman and William Rider killed John Beard by stabbing; Christian Stohl killed James Smith; and Frederick Diener broke the skull of John Fosse, who is not expected to live.

Law against Arson.—The Legislature at its recent session passed a law for the punishment of Arson, which provides that any person who shall in the night wilfully burn any building, pile of lumber, boards, &c., or cause the same to be burned, shall be deemed guilty of arson, and shall, upon conviction, be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen years, and shall forever be deemed incompetent to be an elector, juror or witness, or to hold any office of honor, trust or profit; and any person attempting to set fire to any building, and upon conviction be subject to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years.

Dispatches from California.—Military Force for that Country.—It is understood that important dispatches have been received at the War Department, from California, setting forth that the people had organized a government for themselves, and had adopted the Wilmot proviso as a fundamental article. These are doubtless those brought by Mr. Panot, who was met coming overland through Mexico, a short time since, and a dispatch from Washington says:

It is reported that Mr. Crawford recommends to General Taylor to organize a strong military force in California, of volunteers, to sustain Gov. Smith, until Congress shall act for the territory.

A California Train.—It is stated, in a letter received in Boston, from near St. Louis, that were all the California emigrants that have passed Independence and the Council Bluffs, up to May 1, to march in one train, the procession would reach three hundred miles in length!

The Recent Catholic Council.—In addition to the proposed elevation to archbishoprics of three of the present sees, and the creation of a new bishopric by this body, lately in session in Baltimore, it is understood that the Pope is also petitioned to make *Leinental* the metropolitan see of Baltimore. A pastoral letter, put forth by the council, recommends to the American church pecuniary collections in behalf of the Pope, and, by unanimous vote, urges that functionary to "define as an article of faith" the immaculate conception of the Virgin. Though this point has always been maintained by theologians of the church, it has never been uttered as a positive dogma of Rome.

Restitution.—The Norwalk (O.) Experiment tells of a case of conscience, in which a Mr. Newman, of Huron county, who, fifteen years ago, lost a pocket book containing sixty dollars, was waited upon a few days ago by the Rev. Auguste Bergen, the officiating Catholic priest at Sandusky, and paid by him thirty-five dollars in gold, which amount he said he had received at the confession from a nameless individual, with specific directions where to pay it as being money wrongfully withheld from the rightful owner.

Newspapers.—Their Value.—The United States is literally a country of newspapers. No other people read so extensively. In no other country are the masses so generally educated, and in no other are newspapers so cheap. The National Intelligencer, published at Washington, could not be bought, so its editor says, for \$100,000. It is stated that one half of the Baltimore Patriot was sold recently for \$80,000; the Boston Atlas was sold for \$50,000, and not long since one-third of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer was sold for \$25,000, and one-third of the N. Y. Evening Post for \$16,000.

A New Sect.—A religious society was recently organized in the city of New York, on which occasion a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Austin Craig. He entered into an exposition of the peculiar views of this society, the distinguishing feature of which is the denial of sectarianism, and the admission to its communion of all persons of good character who are ready to call themselves Christians.

In a speech recently delivered by Lord Brougham, in the British Parliament, he stated that £180,000,000 had been already invested in Railroads in Great Britain; and that £150,000,000 would have further to be paid up, to make good existing subscriptions.

Death while Dancing.—On the 24th ult., one Mary Rice, aged 29, was dancing the "Dram Polka," at the Dancing Rooms, Dean street, Soho, London, when she suddenly fell into the arms of her partner and instantly expired.

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Alligator Fight.—An Incident of the Crevasse.—The quarters of our friend, Col. Claiborne, near Sauvage's crevasse, are some four feet under water. Night before last, a veteran alligator, from St. Tammany, concluded to pay the Colonel a visit in a friendly way, and congratulate him, as a brother democrat, on the nomination of Walker and Platche. Taking his course quietly through the corn fields and pastures, he thought it would be polite to call at the cabin of the "driver," or head man, and inquire if the Colonel was at home. Finding the door closed, he walked under the house, and bellowed "halloo!" at the top of his voice. Getting no answer, he commenced a tremendous floundering and thumping, lifting up the flooring, and scattering the little "niggers" in every direction. The hubbub soon roused the sleepers. They jumped out of bed in a terrible stew, raked up a light, and at the same moment were sent bouncing among the rafters, the visitor underneath lifting up one plank, and then another, flinging the whole crowd off their legs as fast as they could straighten them out. Such a scene of confusion was never witnessed. The darkies were completely bewildered, and their outcries soon drew the whole establishment together. The planks were drawn up, and there was—not old Nick—but a fellow much uglier; a tremendous Alligator, with expanded jaws, shaking his monstrous tail in defiance, and sweeping it round in rapid semi-circles. The instant he was discovered, two huge dogs leaped upon him, but the contest did not last for a moment. One he struck dead, with his sweeping tail, the other he crunched beneath his bloody jaws. But by this time the negroes got their dander up. They rushed upon him with axes, mauls, and bludgeons. The monster stood, his ground, and "never said die," until one of them thrust a burning brand down his faetid throat. He is of enormous girth, and measures over fifteen feet. Colonel Claiborne designs sending the skeleton to Dr. Bennett Dowler, of this city, who has written a most ingenious treatise on the natural history of the Alligator. *N. O. Delta, 13th inst.*

Sporting with an Epidemic.—A telegraph dispatch announced, a few days ago, that Dan Marble, the comedian, died of the cholera, on the 14th inst., at Louisville. The play bills there, announcing his appearance that evening were headed, "A Cure for the Cholera." It was little suspected, when this announcement was ordered, that at the very time appointed for the playing, the star of attraction would have the insidious monster working on him to such an extent that he could not perform. And it was little thought that in less than twenty-four hours Dan Marble would be in a collapsed stage of the cholera. Yet such is the fact.

"The Way of the Transgressor is Hard."—The Hagerstown papers are remarking upon the fact that Rachel Cunningham, the paramour of the unfortunate Sheriff Swearingen, of Washington county, Md., who killed his wife some years ago, is now confined as a lunatic in the almshouse of Baltimore. Swearingen had previously arranged to meet his paramour in New Orleans at the time, but was overtaken and brought to justice.

Tremendous Fire in China.—News has reached Canton of a great fire at Kwai-lam, the capital of Kwang province. It is said that upwards of 4,000 houses and shops have been destroyed, including the Ya-mum, or offices, of the Viceroy. Many people have perished. *China Mail, Feb. 8.*

The Catholic Fast, of Friday in each week, has been abolished at Cincinnati, as it had been previously at St. Louis, during the prevalence of cholera—meats, especially if smoked, being considered of less danger than fish and vegetables.

Mr. Lewis, collector of the Port at Philadelphia, has entered upon his duties. It is said there are two thousand applications for the two or three hundred places under him. Well the Whigs have not had a taste of Government pay for a great while. We venture to say that none of these Whig applicants ever asked a locofoco administration for any thing, as locofocos are now doing to Old Zack.

From the Plains.—Mr. Wm. Bent, from Bent's Fort, March 17th, informs the St. Louis Union that he never knew the grass on the plains better at this season; but yet, from the large number of California emigrants, there must be great suffering. The cholera, he says, was making startling ravages along the entire columns of emigrants, the first two hundred of whom he met at the Fort Junction.

The Post Master at W. Penn. Schuylkill county, advertises a list of one letter remaining in his office on the first inst., and appends to it, the very important notice, that "Persons applying for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised."

Dr. Redfield, the physiognomist, says that "conjugal love" is indicated by the "jaw." There must be a great deal of it in some families then; for we have heard of those who are always "jawing."

Isn't it strange that the harder you work an Engine, the more beautifully it plays?

The reason why short women should be the soonest married is because there is more need of their getting spliced.

CHOICE SPRING GOODS,
AND RARE BARGAINS!

D. MIDDLECOFF
HAS just opened a large and general assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
COMPRISING EVERY THING DESIRABLE FOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
which will be sold **CHEAP,** beyond all precedent. He has

Prints at 2 cents, Muslin 2, Gingham, Lawns, Checks and Tickings, at a 50c. Also, Silks, Lin. Lustres, Berages, Organdis, &c., together with a fine lot of Black Goods.—Also,
Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Parasols, &c.
Persons wishing cheap Goods, of a first-rate quality, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
May 7.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new STOCK OF GOODS, which, having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at much reduced prices. It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.
J. M. STEVENSON.
April 30.

NEW AND CHEAP
Spring and Summer
GOODS,
At Fahnestock's Store.

FAHNESTOCK & SONS present their compliments to their friends and the public, and would inform them that they are receiving their usual large and cheap stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,** direct from the eastern cities, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Bonnets, Palm Hats, Caps, and a full assortment of everything in their line, which they offer to the public much lower than they can be purchased elsewhere in the county. **CALL AND EXAMINE.**

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.
A large lot of **LOCUST POSTS** on hand, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
April 9.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of
HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of **FASHIONABLE HATS,** which he is prepared to sell at **1/2 to 1/3 lower than heretofore,** and **much lower** than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted, \$1 00
Fine Silk do. fur body, 2 00
Nine Nutria do., 3 00
Fine Monterey do., 1 00
Russia do., 2 00
Molekin, extra quality, \$2 50 to 4 00
Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low.—
The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.
Terms Cash, and only one price.
S. S. McCREARY.
Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH
PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages, as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons, which he will sell low. All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.
J. G. FREY.
Jan. 8.

JOHN BRINGMAN,
CABINET MAKER.

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet Making, at the Old Stand, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

FURNITURE

including
Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash, and Candle-Stands, &c. &c. in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

He is always prepared to make

COFFINS

according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

LUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, Jan. 29.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the **COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,** in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW GOODS,
At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD,
At the old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual, as large and well selected a STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time; consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, &c.
Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "Thirty per cent" cheaper than any other establishment—but we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of **Silks and Fancy Goods** generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, April 9.

\$3
For Black Summer Cloth Coat,
a Vest, and Pants!!!

MARCUS SAMSON,
HAVING just returned from the Cities, takes pleasure in informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has this day received a splendid assortment of

Boys' and Men's Clothing, which, having bought for Cash, he is enabled to sell at **astonishingly low prices.**

Call, every one, and buy your SUMMER CLOTHING cheaper than you ever did before, at the One-price Variety Store of **MARCUS SAMSON,** in York Street.
Next week he will give the particulars, which he has not now time to do.
May 14.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berluchy, (Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., "D. Horner, "C. P. Kraitsir, D. D., "C. A. Cowgill, "Prof. M. Jacobs, "D. Gilbert, "H. L. Baugher, "W. M. Reynolds.
Gettysburg, July 8.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,
WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a **WINE AND LIQUOR STORE** in the house formerly kept as **HAY'S Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,** on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barutz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, and all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price; great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb. 23.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,
such as Rings, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES, and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.
July 31.

FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between **PHILADELPHIA AND YORK**, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.
Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

FRESH CHEESE.

THOSE wanting good NEW ENGLAND CHEESE, can be accommodated by calling at

STEVENSON'S.

STEVENSON'S.

STEVENSON'S.

STEVENSON'S.

NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of SAMUEL KNOX, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said Estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
SAMUEL KNOX, Admrs.
JAMES H. MARSHALL, Jr.
April 10.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE

Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this country for some years past. They have come so entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, not only puffing and humping such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine, but have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficacy in *Fever, Ague, Headaches, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chloroform, &c.* has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMER For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:
S. S. FOUNEY, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY, New Oxford; SNEEDSBERG & BA LITTLESON, A. T. WRIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HOLMSEN, Heidelberg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.
Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Chains, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A **BOOT & SHOE SHOP,** in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest fit and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence. All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 8.

McAllister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

FROM THE "READING EAGLE."

THERE was never, perhaps, a medicine brought before the public, that has in so short a time won such a reputation as **McALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OR WORLD-SALVE.** Almost every person that has made trial of it speaks warmly in its praise. One has been cured by it, of the most painful Rheumatism, another of the Piles, a third of a troublesome pain in the side, a fourth of a swelling in the limbs, &c., &c. If it does not give immediate relief, in every case, it can do no injury, being applied outwardly. As another evidence of the wonderful healing power possessed by this salve, we subjoin the following certificate, from a respectable citizen of Maiden Creek township, in this county:

MAIDEN CREEK, Berks Co., March 30, 1847.
Messrs. Ritter & Co.—I desire to inform you that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in the back, by the use of McAllister's All-Healing Salve, which I purchased from you. I suffered with it for about 20 years, and at night was unable to sleep. During that time I tried various remedies, which were prescribed for me by physicians and other persons, without receiving any relief, and at last made trial of this Salve, with a result favorable beyond expectation. I am now entirely free from the pain, and enjoy at night a peaceful and sweet sleep. I have also used the Salve since for Toothache and other complaints, with similar happy results.
Your friend,
JOHN HOLDINGBACH.

Around the Box are Directions for using McAllister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetters, Chlaim, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsey, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sore Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Stuffed or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

The Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES MALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—
AGENTS.—S. S. FOUNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbotstown; Mutter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.
Feb. 5.

LADIES!

The prettiest Calicoes, Gingham, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

STEVENSON'S.

STEVENSON'S.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 22d day of May next, viz:**

The first account of David T. Sneringer, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Fleishman deceased.

The second account of John Shull and David Shull, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Shull, deceased.

The fourth and final account of Wm. H. Lott, acting Executor of the last will and testament of Wilhelmus Houghland, deceased.

The first and final account of Abraham Kise, Administrator of the estate of Ann Weaver, deceased.

The first and final account of Abraham Kise, Administrator of the estate of the will annexed, of Jacob Weaver, deceased.

The account of Samuel Deard and Jacob Haeleigh, Executors of the last will and testament of George Deard, deceased.

The account of Samuel Ditzler, Administrator of the estate of Christiana Hoover, deceased.

The account of William King, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James McConaughy, deceased.

The account of Jacob S. Hollinger and David F. Hollinger, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Hollinger, deceased.

The account of Samuel Overholzer, Administrator of the estate of William Mummert, deceased.

The first and final account of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of John M. Briede, deceased.

The first and final account of Martin Steffy, Administrator of the estate of Peter Steffy, deceased.

The account of Jonas Spangler, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Spangler, deceased.

The second account of Jacob Diehl, Guardian of John Diehl, Lavinia Diehl, and Daniel Diehl, minor children of Daniel Diehl, deceased.

The account of Daniel March and David March, Executors of the last will and testament of David March, deceased.

The first account of Henry Welty, Administrator of the estate of Robert Thompson, deceased.

The first account of Jacob Myers and John Myers, Administrators of the estate of George Myers, jun., deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
April 23, 1849.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Kuse, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of PETER KUSE, sen., late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOSEPH FINK, Exr.
April 23.

Approved Unanimously.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

It is not our wish to trouble with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

New York, April 17, 1848.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more than four years, and as a family medicine, believe them the best in the world. During that period, I have had no occasion for a physician, though my daughter and wife have been very low several times.

WILSON TREADWELL, Rivington st.

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established—Those who use the **SOMNIFER Sarsaparilla** for this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effectual.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1848.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three or four years I had been gradually running down, and finally became so weak that I was unable to perform my usual labor. I was advised to try your Indian Vegetable Pills, and I am gratified to state that by the use of three or four boxes I began to feel like myself again, and am now thoroughly cured.

From my own experience I can commend your Pills to the afflicted, with confidence that they will be found a medicine of great efficacy and value.

Yours truly,
JOHN CLEVELAND.

Well Spoken of by All!

Angelia Allegheny Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1848.

Dr. Wright, Philadelphia—Sir: I am at a loss to express with words what has been said in praise of your Indian Vegetable Pills. All that I have said to, without exception, speak very highly of them. I have acted as your Agent here for the last two years, and have frequently used the Pills myself. I can speak from experience on the subject, and can cordially recommend them to my acquaintances, and to the public in general.

Respectfully yours,
ISRAEL N. HOWE.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body—Consequently, they are always useful, always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Remember, that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Phila. 288 Greenwich st. N. Y. and 198 Tremont st. Boston.

Jan. 29.

Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

WM. B. McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage. D. McConaughy will also attend promptly on all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of journeying to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father JOUR REED, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.
April 10.

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

D. McCONAUGHY, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, for the year ending April 30, 1849.

D. R.

To Cash received from R. G. Harper, former Treasurer, \$2 93
Balance of Duplicate of John Slentz, 16 12
" " Q Armstrong, 18 08
" " James Bowen, 155 76
" " John Brown, 46 88

Borough and Road Tax assessed for 1848, 1106 25
Stall Rents, 20 00
Cash of Rev. H. L. Baugher, for Stone, 1 50
" Danner & Ziegler, " Rent, 50 00
" from sale of old Fire Engine "Union," 19 00

" from Burgess Arnold for Licenses, Fines, &c., 21 65

\$1538 17

Balance due Treasurer, 13

\$1538 32

C. R.

By monies paid out on orders, &c., as follows:

Officers of Election, 11 12
Daniel M. Smyser—Interest, 63 31
Miss Mary Russell, " 15 00
Andrew Hanzelmann, " 10 50
George Swope, " 22 50
H. J. Schiemer, qualifying Council, &c. 1 00
M. Gaudner, Hose Nozzle, &c. 8 25
George C. Strickhouser, Bridge, 50 00
Geo. W. McClellan, Expenses to York, 13 00
George Arnold, Nails, 1 18
Solomon Powers, Granite Walks, &c. 70 65
Nicholas Weaver, Holding Election, Notices, &c. 6 32
George Geary, Hose Reel, 50 00
Police on nights of 3d and 4th July, 16 00
Miss H. Bittinger, damages, 6 00
Robert Tate, High Constable, 42 00
Henry Hughes, Assistant do. 42 00
Geo. C. Strickhouser, Street and Road Commissioner, do. do. 86 62
Q. Armstrong, do. do. 139 87
John



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 23, 1849.

An intelligent and industrious lad, desirous of learning the Printing business, can obtain a situation in this Office.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Tuesday last, it was determined to call the Whig County Convention, to nominate a Ticket, on the first Monday in August.

We have been politely favored, by the respected author, with "A Discourse to Young Men," delivered in the Union Church, Waynesboro', Pa., on Sabbath evening, March 25, 1849, by Rev. D. D. CLARK. We have perused it with satisfaction, and think its sound moral and religious principles are calculated to do much good.

Melancholy Event.

Mr. LEANDER CHISWELL, a very worthy young man, residing four miles below this place, on the York turnpike, aged 20 years, met his death on Monday evening last, in a sudden and painful manner. He was engaged in felling a tree, a limb of which, in falling, struck him on the head. He was able, after receiving the stroke, to walk home, about a half a mile, but in a short time became seriously unwell, and in eight hours after expired in convulsions. His loss is a great shock to his friends, and especially to a widowed mother, of whom he was the principal support.

Pennsylvania College.

The summer session of this Institution opened on Thursday last, as we are pleased to learn, with very flattering prospects. The accession of new students is unusually large—probably larger than at any one session since the organization of the College. Peculiar influences, for a few years past, have been operating to the disadvantage of this, as well as other Literary Institutions. Now that these have been dissipated, it may be expected that Pennsylvania College will command the full degree of public confidence and patronage, which the high character of its instructors, and the elevated moral tone which has characterized its discipline and internal arrangements, so pre-eminently deserve.

The Celebrated Gen. Tom Thumb

Intends visiting our place this week, as will be seen by an advertisement in our paper this morning. His first Levee will be at the Court-house on Thursday afternoon. We had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with the General at Philadelphia, before he went to Europe, and were quite interested in the "little man." He is now about 17 years old—23 inches high, and 15 pounds in weight—small in stature, remarks our friend Cochran, of the York Republican, but great in soul! He is a hero, for he has kissed, and been kissed by more ladies in this country and in Europe, without receiving, than any other man in the world. In this particular, Henry Clay and Gen. Taylor are prominent in comparison with him. Notwithstanding his diminutive size, the General is finely proportioned, which is unusual with dwarfs—in dress, he is an exquisite, and in grace and manners, a courtier and gentleman of the first water. In visiting him, one is not shocked with that deformity so often witnessed in persons stunted in growth, but gazes upon a perfect man in miniature, agile, lively and quick-witted. He personates Frederick the Great, and Napoleon Bonaparte—appears in tableaux representing the Grecian Statues—dresses as a Sailor, and dances a horn-pipe to perfection, and then comes out as an English Fox-Hunter, with his red coat, drab breeches, and top boots, the feet of which are three inches long, and one and a quarter inches wide! However, every body and his wife and daughters will go to see the hero, the first to look at the MAN WHO HAS KISSED A MILLION OF LADIES, and the last to be kissed by the irresistible hero who has saluted every member of the sex from Queen Victoria down and up, who has come within the magic circle of his charms. He certainly enjoys a very enviable privilege, if he allows himself to make discriminations among the objects of his favor.

"Wild Western Scenes, a narrative of adventures in the Western Wilderness."—The publishers of this work, Grigg, Elliott & Co. Philadelphia, have politely presented us with a copy. Its sketches of border life are quite interesting. It is for sale at the bookstore of our neighbor Keller Kurtz, opposite the Bank.

A locomotive, under full headway, on the Fall River Railroad near Boston, on Tuesday night, struck a chaise containing two brothers named Henry and Ethan Leach, and killed them both. One was completely cut in pieces, and died instantly; the other had both legs and his ribs broken, and died shortly afterwards.

Fire.

The beautiful residence of the widow Freme, near Brattleboro', Vt. was destroyed by fire on Monday last, and what is most lamentable, Mrs. Freme perished in the flames. Three females made a narrow escape, by jumping from their chamber windows—one was seriously hurt. The barn, out-houses, and three valuable horses were also burned.

Mrs. F. was an opulent widow lady of English origin. She was of most amiable and engaging manners, and known far and near for her benevolence to the poor and distressed. Her appalling death will carry a thrill of horror to the bosoms of a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, and a still larger circle of those to whom she has been truly "a friend in need."

Death of Gen. Worth.

This gallant officer of the U. S. Army died at San Antonio, Texas, on the 7th inst., of cholera. The epidemic is prevailing there to an alarming extent—over one hundred deaths have taken place there in a short time.

It is with unaffected sorrow, says the National Intelligencer, that we have received the announcement of the sudden death of the brave and distinguished General W. J. Worth. There was not a braver spirit in all the ranks of his chivalric profession than his, nor will the military history of his country contain any pages more bright than those in which his name, with others of his gallant companions in arms, is conspicuously and imperishably inscribed.

The New York Express of Tuesday evening, speaking of the melancholy event, says—

The announcement of the death of Gen. Worth, fell upon his family this morning, as they read it in the newspapers, with a frightful suddenness. It was altogether unexpected, as he had escaped all the perils and diseases of the Mexican war, it was hoped there was a lease of life for him, during the succeeding peace. But the death that spared him at Monterey, and in the heart of Mexico, met him in Texas.

General Worth has left in this city, at school, two interesting young daughters to mourn his loss, who are almost distracted. His wife is in Paterson, N. J.

The New Orleans Picayune very appropriately remarks: "It is not for us to write the eulogy of the gallant soldier who now sleeps in death. For thirty-six years he had served his country in the army; and his gallant deeds are a portion of the common glories of the republic."

It is only yesterday, as it were, that he left this city. Immediately before he left he complained of illness, and his departure was delayed a day in consequence. Prior to that illness he appeared to us in vigorous health, and seemed the picture of manly intellect. "Those who have seen him in action assure us that language cannot do justice to his noble bearing in the field, his eagle eye glancing fire, and his whole countenance beaming with intelligence and proud defiance. Alas! how speedily are all his noble traits quenched in death. To survive the perils of a hundred battles and to be carried off in the maturity of strength by disease, seems a hard fate for a soldier. The ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable."

State Convention.

The Whig State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 10th of August next, to select a candidate for Canal Commissioner; and request the friends of the National and State Administrations to attend to sending Delegates.

A Congressman Dead.

The Hon. DANIEL DUNCAN, late a member of the House of Representatives of the U. States, from Ohio, died at Washington City on Friday evening the 18th inst.

Hon. JAMES COOPER and BRUCE CAMERON, son of Gen. Simon Cameron, have formed a law-partnership at Pottsville, Pa.

Seven small dwellings were destroyed by fire at Washington city on Thursday morning last, about 2 o'clock.

Mr. GEORGE RYER, a farmer in independent circumstances, living near Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, committed suicide on Monday last, by hanging himself by the neck in the garret of his dwelling. He is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of derangement, as no other cause for the act can be assigned.

Another—On Wednesday last, Mr. Wm. QUIGLEY, merchant of the firm of Zug and Quigley, in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, committed suicide by hanging himself in his store. He was a very worthy young man, and no cause can be assigned for the dreadful act.

They are exploring and have found now a new route across the Isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, with eight miles of land carriage over a good road, with a splendid harbor on this side capable of holding 200 sail, and that can be entered with any wind. They intend to have the railroad terminus there. Nothing like Yankee enterprise!

The Fire at St. Louis.

A list of the principal sufferers is published in the St. Louis papers, and it appears that the distressing calamity proves more destructive than was at first supposed. There were in all FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN BUILDINGS totally destroyed, together with nearly all their valuable contents in merchandise, furniture, &c. The total loss is yet beyond the ability of any one to calculate, but the best judges estimate it at fully SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! It is ascertained that twenty or more persons lost their lives during the progress of the fire.

The fire was first discovered on board the steamboat White Cloud. It spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to check it, and the Edward Bates, lying alongside, was soon in flames. The moorings of both boats were immediately cut and an attempt made to get them out into the river, but the heat was so intense that it was found impossible to manage them, and they swung round among the other boats, setting them on fire. The boats were all so jammed together that they could not be got out in time to save them from the flames. The fire communicated to the piles of merchandise along the levee, and from thence to the stores and warehouses fronting on the levee. Every possible human effort was made, to stay the flames. Houses were blown up and torn down, and after hours of unceasing toil, the fire was confined to its boundaries.

The Insurance Companies will, generally speaking, pay all their liabilities. The bankers and brokers have opened temporary offices and resumed business.

Cotton Factory.—The citizens of York, (Pa.) are about to hold a public meeting for the purpose of adopting measures to secure capital sufficient to erect and put in operation a Cotton Factory at that place. The project deserves success.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 13th. She brings 40 passengers, and \$200,000 in specie.

The whole of Continental Europe seems ready to burst into one general conflagration.—The Austrian Empire is in actual danger of dissolution by the continual successes of the Hungarians. The Russians are advancing a large body of troops against the Hungarians.—Great Britain and France have addressed a joint note to the Emperor of Russia, intimating their disapproval of his intervention between Austria and Hungary, and insisting that such interference be withdrawn.

The French troops sent into Italy to reinstate the Pope, have been driven back by the Republicans of the Roman States, in two encounters, with great loss. The General has fallen back for fresh reinforcements from France.

A frightful conflict has taken place in Saxony, and in the various divisions of Germany, the quarrels between the people and their Princes, have reached the highest pitch.

There has been a slight decline in breadstuffs.

The cholera is still raging at St. Louis. There were 20 deaths on Thursday. It has disappeared from Louisville. It is not now, it is said, in New York, Philadelphia, nor Baltimore.

Sartain's Union Magazine.

The June number of this beautiful periodical is already on our table. It is embellished with several handsome engravings, fashion plates, &c. The number contains a mass of excellent reading matter, contributed by H. T. Tuckermann, N. P. Willis, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Osgood, and other able and popular writers.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for June, has also been received, and is a splendid number. A new volume will commence with the July number.

Election of Judges.

The Lancaster Intelligencer is publishing a series of well written articles by a correspondent, AGAINST the election of Judges by the people. The writer wields a vigorous pen, and with the following strong points as his groundwork, cannot fail to make an able and convincing argument. He believes the proposed change to be—

1st. Directly opposed to the genius and spirit of our political institutions.
2nd. That in its practical operation it will impair, if not entirely destroy, the real value of the Judiciary, as an independent branch of civil government.

On the 20th inst., ten buildings were destroyed by fire in Cincinnati. By this calamity, twenty poor families were rendered homeless. The buildings were not of much value.

Efficient Measures.

In view of the cholera, the authorities of Frederick, Md., have passed an ordinance, requiring the street superintendent not only to use extraordinary efforts in regard to streets, lanes and gutters, but to inspect every cellar, yard, slaughter-house, factory, cattle pen, &c., in the city, and have removed all offensive matter at the expense of occupants and owners.

The steamer Hibernia sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool. She took out forty passengers, among whom were Mr. Macready, the tragedian, who gave rise to the late serious riot at New York, and Sir Allen McNab, of Canada. Her cargo was valued at \$160,000.

Carroll County Land.—The Winchester property, adjoining Westminster Md., and containing 24 acres, was sold last Wednesday, for \$190.50 per acre. John Fisher, Esq., was the purchaser.

Mr. Elias Long, of Hollidaysburg, was married on the 10th inst., to Miss Elizabeth Wonders, of Bedford, Pa. Who says Wonders won't cease before Long?

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 50 to 4 62
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 06
Rye,	55 to 60
Corn,	50 to 55
Oats,	25 to 30
Beef Cattle,	8 00 to 9 25

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at Canaan, N. Y., by the Rev. J. Wickes, Mr. JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK, of this place, to Miss SARAH G. daughter of J. A. Lord, Esq., of Canaan, N. Y.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dieson, Mr. STEPHEN J. OREN, of Washington, D. C., to Miss HANNAH, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Kettlewell, of this county.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday last, by Rev. C. Remensnyder, Mr. JOSEPH T. H. BRIGMAN, Editor of the Carroll county Democrat. (and lately of Gettysburg.) to Miss MARY JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. John Krouse—all of Westminster, Md.

DIED.

On Saturday last, at the residence of his son, in Straban township, Mr. JACOB CARR, in the 81st year of his age.

On the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY JONES, wife of Col. George Jones, of Abbotstown, aged 57 years and 6 months.

On the 10th inst., at an advanced age, Mr. ROBERT DOUGLASS, of Hamiltonban township.

NOTICE.

THE first account of ISAAC B. THORNTON, Assignee of the estate and effects of ABRAHAM BROUGHTON, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed the Third Monday of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 23, 1849.

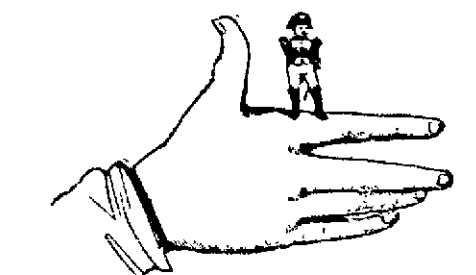
NOTICE.

THE first and final account of SAMUEL DEARBOREFF, Assignee of the estate and effects of JOHN MÜSSER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed Monday the 20th day of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 23, 1849.

GEN. TOM THUMB.



THIS DISTINGUISHED MAN IN MINIATURE

Weighting only 15 Pounds, 4-17 Years of Age, and but 28 Inches High, Who has been received with the highest marks of ROYAL favor by Queen Victoria, and all the principal Courts of Europe, and who has performed before 6,000,000 of persons during the last six years, will hold his LEVEES, at the

Court-house, Gettysburg,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

May 31st and June 1st.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO DAYS ONLY!

Hours of Exhibition—Afternoon from 3 1/2 to 5 o'clock—Evening, from 8 to 9 1/2—Doors open half an hour in advance.

THE LITTLE GENERAL

WILL APPEAR IN ALL OF HIS PERFORMANCES, including

SONGS, DANCES, GREEK STATUES, &c. He will also represent NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; FREDERICK THE GREAT, &c. He will also appear in his SCOTCH COUNTRYMAN, and his ELEGANT COURT DRESS.

Worn before Her Majesty, Queen Victoria; the King and Queen of the World, and the Emperor of Russia, and all the principal Courts of Europe. He is perfectly symmetrical in all his proportions, intelligent and graceful beyond belief, and

SMALLER THAN ANY INFANT

That Ever Walked Alone.

THE MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS, JEWELS, &c. RECEIVED FROM THE KINGS, QUEENS, AND NOBILITY OF EUROPE, WILL BE EXHIBITED.

HIS BEAUTIFUL

MINIATURE EQUIPAGE!



Presented by Queen Victoria, consisting of the Smallst Horse in the World, and Charriot, attended by (Miss Cochran and Footman in Liver), will promenade the streets daily, and be seen in front of the hall at the close of each day Levee.

Ladies, Families, and Children, are respectfully invited to attend the Levees, as they are usually less crowded than those of the evening.

CAUTION.—Some half dozen different Dwarfs, are strolling about the country, and imposing upon the public by falsely representing themselves as the "General Tom Thumb" who has been so popular in Europe during the last four years. The real name of the genuine Tom Thumb is Charles S. Stratton. He was born in Bridgeport, Conn.

THE GENERAL is attended in his travels by his Father and Mother, a Plain Preceptor—Groom, Coachman, Footman, &c., making in all a retinue of Eleven Persons.

Admission, 25 Cents; Children under 10 years, half-price.

NOTICE.

THE account of SAMUEL DEARBOREFF, Assignee of the estate and effects of ABRAHAM SHAEFFER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed Monday the 20th day of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 23, 1849.

A LIST OF PERSONS

RETURNED for License under the Act of

Assembly passed the 10th day of April, 1849, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth, to wit:

DISTILLERIES.

CLASS.	Amount of License.
10. Geo. L. Schriver, Cumberland,	\$5 00
10. David Rhodes,	5 00
9. Wm. S. Jenkins, Conowingo	5 00
10. John Kindig,	5 00
10. Samuel Hoke,	5 00
10. John Baird, Union,	5 00
10. Michael Unger,	5 00
10. John Hostetter,	5 00
10. Henry Wolf, Hamilton,	5 00
10. James McDivitt, Liberty,	5 00
10. Nicholas Bushey, Menafien,	5 00
10. Charles Mc Kendrick,	5 00

MEDICINES.

4. S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg,	5 00
4. S. S. Foreney,	5 00
4. J. M. Stevenson,	5 00
3. E. T. Miller, Berlin,	10 00

The undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the County of Adams, will hold an APPEAL on Wednesday the 20th of June, 1849, in the Commissioners' office, where all persons aggrieved may attend.

J. AUGUSTINBAUGH,

Mercantile Appraiser.

Gettysburg, May 23.

Gettysburg Troop!

THE members of the "Gettysburg Troop" will meet at the house of Geo. W. McClellan, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 4th day of June next, for the purpose of voting for a BRIGADIER GENERAL, and BRIGADIER INSPECTOR. The election will be held between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Captain,

C. LOTT, O. S.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned, grateful for the warm and generous support extended to him by his friends two years ago, again announces himself a Candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicits the support and suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 30.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself to the Voters of Adams County as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and would be thankful for the support of his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 30.

LAST NOTICE.

AS I am desirous of having my business closed, I again notify all persons indebted to me, to call and settle their accounts, &c., before the 15th day of June next; otherwise they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, May 14.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

ALL persons interested in the estates of persons who have died in Adams county, whose estates are subject to the payment of the Collateral Inheritance Tax, are hereby notified that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of 10th April, 1849, the Register of Wills of the County is required to issue a citation to Executors, Administrators, and Heirs, in every such Estate, and enforce payment by suit, and that in all cases, if said tax is not paid before the time limited in said act, interest at the rate of 12 per centum is required to be charged from the death of the decedent.

In all cases of persons who have died since the passage of said act, or shall die, whose estates are subject to said tax, the sum of 5 per centum is to be allowed, if the same is paid within three months, but if not paid within one year, 12 per centum is to be charged as interest thereon.

In all Estates subject to said tax, where letters of Administration have not been issued, the heirs and persons interested are notified that if there is further delay, an Administrator will be appointed to collect and pay over said tax.

W. M. HAMERSLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg,

May 21, 1849.

MILITARY ELECTION.

THE different Volunteer Companies in the County of Adams, are hereby notified to meet at their usual places of Company meeting, on Monday the 4th day of June next, to elect a BRIGADIER GENERAL, and BRIGADIER INSPECTOR, for the County of Adams. The Captains or Commanding Officers of each Company will hold said Election, and make return to the subscriber within ten days thereafter.

JOHN SCOTT, Brig. Insp.

May 21.

Washington Independent Guards!

YOU are hereby notified to parade in Munsterburg, on the first Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place the Company will vote for Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector for Adams county.

By order of the Captain,

ADAM J. WALTER, O. S.

May 21.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The

great and increasing demand for these Pills, is the surest evidence of their excellence. People try them and then recommend them to their neighbors. No one who has ever suffered from the Liver complaint, or from any of the diseases arising from a disordered state of that organ, failed in obtaining relief by the tried Dr. McLane's Pills; and thus they have worked their own way into popularity by the astonishing cures which they are every day performing. Read the following certificate:

"Milesburg, Centre Co. Pa. 2

April 28th, 1847.

"Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—I write

to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. I have been severely afflicted with Liver complaint for a number of years, and have been very much relieved by the above named pill. I am anxious to use more of them, as I think they will effect an entire cure; and I am confident that I can sell a great many of them. A young lady, an acquaintance of mine, used one or two doses of them, and said they relieved her more than any pill she had ever used. She is afflicted with consumption, or liver complaint.

W. G. BUTLER."

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg;

GALBRAITH & KNOSS, Arentsville;

JACOB MCKINNEY, Bendersville;

JACOB S. HOLLINGSBERRY, Heildelsburg;

HOLTZINGER & FERRER, York Springs;

JACOB AULBACH, Hampton;

J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin;

H. SHRYVER, Littlestown.

May 23.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Pottersburg Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of

One per Cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 14th inst.

NEW AND CHEAP Spring and Summer GOODS.

FRANKENSTOCK & SONS present their compliments to their friends and the public, and would inform them that they are receiving their usual large and cheap stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**, direct from the eastern cities, consisting in part of:

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Bonnets, Palm Hats, Caps, and a full assortment of everything in their line, which they offer to the public much lower than they can be purchased elsewhere in the county. **CALL AND EXAMINE.**

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

A large lot of **LOCUST POSTS** on hand, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. **April 9.**

NEW GOODS,

At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

The old and well known Stand, has just received and is now opening, as usual, a large and well selected **STOCK OF GOODS**, as has been offered to the public at any time, consisting of:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, &c.,

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c. All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "Thirty percent" cheaper than any other establishment.

But we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of **Silks and Fancy Goods** generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD,
Gettysburg, April 9.

Appleton's Great Central Cheap Book Store,

164 Chestnut Street, Corner of Seventh, Steam Buildings, Philadelphia.

Nothing is so wanted in the community as the Proprietor of this Establishment has fitted up a Store in the most elegant manner, having regard to the comfort of his customers, so that every stranger visiting his Book Store, may feel entirely at home. HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF BOOKS is classified according to the various Departments of Literature, so that visitors can find the Books they are in search of for themselves. Buying his Stock for the most part at the Auction Sales, and being connected with one of the largest Publishing Houses in this country, besides publishing largely himself, enables him to sell all Books at

LOWER PRICES than any other house of a similar character on this continent. His facilities for the Importation of Books from Europe are unsurpassed, having a branch of his Establishment in London, where orders of private gentlemen are carefully executed and forwarded to this country by every steamer and Packet.

A CATALOGUE of Books, with the prices attached, is issued quarterly, containing Lists of New Additions made to his large collection; which are in all cases, for sale at the **LOWEST PRICES**, or from 25 to 75 per cent. below Publishers' prices. Thus in buying even a few Books, quite a considerable amount is saved.

As a still further INDUCEMENT to strangers visiting the city, every one who purchases One Dollar worth of Books, will receive a copy of the "STRANGER IN PHILADELPHIA," an elegant 18mo. volume, the price of which is 25 cents.

The limits of an advertisement are too confined to enumerate the prices of any of the Books, or to give even a faint idea of the immense advantages to be derived from purchasing at the Great Central Cheap Book Store, but let all who are in search of Books send for a Catalogue, and buy the Books they are in want of, and when visiting the city, give Appleton one call, and you will be sure to call again.

STATIONERY in all its branches, furnished at the Lowest Prices. The *Annals* of those purchasing Letter and Note Paper, neatly stamped in the corner, without charge.

Orders for any article may be sent by mail, addressed to the Proprietor, and the directions in all cases will be fully carried out, with great punctuality and despatch.

Orders for Catalogues should be pre-paid.

GEORGE S. APPLETON,
Bookeller, Publisher, Importer, and Stationer,
164 Chestnut Street, Corner of Seventh, Steam Buildings.
May 14.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a **WINE AND LIQUOR STORE** in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins, RUMS, WHISKIES, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

YORK, Feb. 23.

MACKEREL, SHAD, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS AND SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD & CHEESE.

Constantly on hand and for sale by **J. PALMER & CO.** Market Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA.

May 14.

CHOICE SPRING GOODS, AND RARE BARGAINS!

D. HINDENBACH,

AS just opened a large and general assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** COMPRISING EVERY THING DESIRABLE FOR **Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,** which will be sold **CHEAP, beyond all precedent.** He has

Prints at 2 cents, Muslin 2, Gingham, Lawns, Checks and Tickings, at a fig.

Also, **Silks, Lin. Lustres, Berages, Organs, &c.,** together with a fine lot of Black Goods. — Also.

Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Parasols, &c.

Persons wishing cheap Goods, of a first-rate quality, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

May 7.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new **STOCK OF GOODS**, which, having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at much reduced prices. It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

April 30.

FRESH ARRIVAL

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS—ALSO, JEWELRY, such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also, **SPECTACLES,** and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER,
July 31.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of **FASHIONABLE HATS**, which he is prepared to sell at 25 to 50 per cent. below the retail price, and such as are regularly retailed at the city.

A good Hat, warranted, \$1.00
Fine Silk—do. fur body, 2.00
Nine Buttons do., 3.00
Fine Monterey do., 1.00
Russia do., 2.00
Mole-skin extra quality, \$2.50 to 4.00
Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low.
The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

IT FURMS CASH, and only one price.
S. S. MCCREARY,
Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages, Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons, which will sell low. IT ALL kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

IT ALL kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

J. G. FREY,
Jan. 8.

JOHN BRINGMAN, CABINET MAKER.

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet Making, at the Old Stand, in south Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

FURNITURE, including

Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash, and Cuddle-Stands, &c., &c. in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

He is always prepared to make

COFFINS according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

IT LUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,
May 15.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

Three per Cent. payable on or after the 7th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.
May 7.

31-75 for a Whole Summer Suit!!!

(COAT, VEST & PANTS.)

MARCUS SAMSON

RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

SUMMER GOODS, of all kinds. His prices are astonishingly low, and so low, that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing.

As he sells for Cash, and has but one price, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. His purchases for each, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment. The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

COATS: Fine Cloth and Dress, from \$6 to \$10; Business, from \$2.50 to \$5; Cloth Sack, \$1.50 to \$3; Linen Summer \$1 to \$1.50; Fine Cashmere, \$3 to \$5; Tweed \$1.25 to \$1.50; Cassimer, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

PANTS: Double Mill'd Cassimer, from \$2.50 to \$4.50; Single Mill'd Cassimer, \$2 to \$3; Summer Cloth \$1.25 to \$2; Linen Drilling, \$1 to \$1.50; Cassimer \$1 to \$2.50; Cotton, 63¢ cts. to \$1.25.

VESTS: Silk, from \$1.50 to \$3; Satin \$1.50 to \$3.50; Merino and Cashmere, \$1 to \$2; Bombazine, \$1 to \$1.50; Marcelline, 50¢ cts. to \$1.75; Cassimer and Cloth \$2 to \$4.50.

In addition he has for sale: Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, (a large supply, from 50¢ cts. to \$2 each); Drawers, a great variety of Under Shirts, &c., &c. Also a large stock of Fancy Goods, Steel Beads, Jewelry, Caps, Slouch Hats, Gutter Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Nets, Pistols, with a few Gothic Thirty-hour and Eight day CLOCKS. He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests a call to call at his Store and examine his stock, which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg. Remember the Variety and One Price Store of MARCUS SAMSON, in York street, opposite the Bank.

IT He has also on hand Two Second-hand BUGGIES, one CARRIAGE, and a HORSE, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

IT He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 21.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JAMES REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

W. B. McFARLANE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq. Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage. IT D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

Freights from Philadelphia. REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

IT All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so loaded and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

YORK, April 20.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the **COACH-MAKING BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials and by the best of workmen. IT Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH,
Gettysburg, April 20.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Kane, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of PETER KANE, sen., late of Montjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same, and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH FINK, Jr.
April 23.

FRESH CHEESE.

Those wanting good NEW ENGLAND CHEESE, can be accommodated by calling at

STEVENSONS.
April 20.

Valuable Chestnut & Locust TIMBER-LAND, AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 24th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON THE PREMISES,

1000 Acres OF EXCELLENT TIMBER LAND, around MARIA FURNACE, in Adams county, Pa., at the foot of the South Mountain. The land is all well covered with excellent young Chestnut Timber, intermixed with a due proportion of Locust. Most of it was cut off about 22 years ago, and is now more valuable than before, such cutting. A part of it has Rock Oak and other Timber on it. It will be sold in lots of from 15 to 30 ACRES each.

ALSO, at the same time and place will be sold

Several Houses and Lots, in the village at the Furnace. Also, the **FURNACE & FARM**, attached to it with the Water Power. Also, about

35 ACRES OF LAND, with the Improvements, adjoining lands of Martin Ebert and others. Any desired information relative to the property can be had from Col. J. D. Paxton or Wm. Hammett Esq. TERMS.—One half the purchase money on the 1st of April, 1850; the other half on the 1st of April, 1851, with interest and sufficient security. Immediate possession will be given.

THADDEUS STEVENS,
May 7.

DESIDERABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale his

HOUSE AND LOT of Ground, situate on the Chambersburg turnpike, within the borough limits. The house is convenient and desirable, and all is in good order. It will be sold upon very reasonable terms—which will be made known by the subscriber.

VALENTINE WERNER,
Gettysburg, April 2.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, **STOVES** of every size and variety, including Common, Fan, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves, among them the far-famed HAWTHORNE.

IT Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRASHING MACHINES, Hovey's celebrated straw-cutters, the renowned Saylor Plough, also, Woodcock's and Witte's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A **BOOT & SHOE SHOP** in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.

IT Ladies will be waited on at their residence. All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash, of Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

IT Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, May 8.

NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of SAMUEL KNOX, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said Estate to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL KNOX, JAMES H. MARSHALL, Admrs.
April 16.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Vegetal Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and blustering such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in *Fever, Ague, Headaches, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c.* has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms.

The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMST. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FOWLER, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY, New Oxford; SNEEDING & BA LITTLEDALE; A. T. WILSON, Bendersville; JACOB S. HORNZINGER, Heidelsburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO. Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN PILLS.

I am not out with to trifle with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

WILSON TREADWELL, Rivington st.

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established—Those who use the *WRIGHT'S INDIAN PILLS* for this purpose, overlook in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effective.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three or four years I had been gradually running down, and finally became so weak that I was unable to perform my usual labor. I was advised to try your Indian Vegetable Pills; and I am gratified to state that by the use of three or four boxes I began to feel like myself again, and am now thoroughly cured.

From my own experience I can commend your pills to the afflicted with confidence that they will be found a medicine of great efficacy and value.

Yours truly,
JOHN CLEVELAND.

Well Spoken of by All!

Angeline Allgreny Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1848.

Dr. Wright Philadelphia—Sir: I am at a loss to express with words what has been said in praise of your Indian Vegetable Pills. All that I have said to, without exception, speak very highly of them. I have acted as your Agent here for the last two years, and have frequently used the Pills myself. I can speak from experience on the subject, and can cordially recommend them to my acquaintances, and to the public in general.

Respectfully yours,
ISRAEL N. HOWE.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body—Consequently, they are always used always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Remember, that the original, and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by agents in all parts of the State.

From the Baltimore American.
ROMAN EMPIRE AND AMERICAN RE-
PUBLIC.

The most extensive dominion ever established and permanently maintained was that of the Roman empire. Our own territorial extent is now, perhaps, greater than that over which the power of Rome held sway, while the principle of unity with us is immeasurably stronger. The Roman Empire, in the time of the Antonines, was above two thousand miles in breadth from the extreme border of Britain and the northern limits of Dacia to Mount Atlas and the Tropic of Cancer; it extended in length more than three thousand miles, from the western ocean to the Euphrates. The population, according to Gibbon's estimate, amounted to one hundred and twenty millions.

The main elements of cohesion, by which this vast body was kept together, were to be found in the military strength of the empire; in the liberalizing influences of the Roman laws and civilization, the benefits of which were extended to all the provinces; and to these influences may be added the means and facilities of intercommunication throughout the empire. The Roman roads, constructed upon the most approved principles of science known in that day, belonged to the wonders of antiquity. Gibbon's account of them is in these words:

"All these cities were connected with each other, and with the capital, by the public highways, which, issuing from the Forum of Rome, traversed Italy, pervaded the provinces, and were terminated only by the frontiers of the empire. If we carefully trace the distance from the wall of Antoninus to Rome, and from thence to Jerusalem, it will be found that the great chain of communication, from the northwest to the southwest point of the empire, was drawn out to the length of four thousand and eighty Roman miles. The public roads were accurately divided by mile stones, and ran in a direct line from one city to another, with very little respect for the obstacles either of nature or private property. Mountains were perforated, and bold arches thrown over the broadest and most rapid streams. The middle part of the road was raised into a terrace which commanded the adjacent country, consisted of several strata of sand, gravel and cement, and was paved with large stones, or in some places near the capital, with granite.

"Such was the solid construction of the Roman highways, whose firmness has not entirely yielded to the effort of fifteen centuries. They united the subjects of the most distant provinces by an easy and familiar intercourse; but their primary object had been to facilitate the march of the legions; nor was any country considered as subdued, till it had been rendered, in all its parts, previous to the arms and authority of the conqueror. The advantage of receiving the earliest intelligence, and of conveying their orders with celerity, induced the Emperors to establish throughout their extensive dominions the regular institutions of posts. Houses were every where erected at the distance of only five or six miles; each of them was constantly provided with forty horses, and by the help of these relays it was easy to travel an hundred miles in a day along the Roman roads. The use of the posts was allowed to those who claimed it by an imperial mandate; but, though originally intended for the public service, it was sometimes indulged to the business or convenience of private citizens."

These great avenues, penetrating to the remotest extremities of the empire and opening the channels of mutual intercourse through all the parts, formed the means of a unity which Nature herself had not supplied or indicated. There was, indeed, the Mediterranean, a central basin, upon the shores of which the European, African and Asiatic provinces converged, and by means of which they could be approached and commanded. But modern civilization has shown how feeble in themselves were the natural affinities which connected together that great empire of Rome, broken up as the same extended territory now is into many Kingdoms and States.

Nevertheless so thorough was the transfusion of the imperial power and spirit by means of the great roads which ran in every direction from the Forum, that so long as the vital element of Roman energy remained, the integrity of the empire was preserved. It was not by reason of its extent that the empire fell to pieces, but from the decay of an exhausted civilization. Christianity, containing the only sanative and restorative elements then in the world, could not find access to the corrupt heart of the empire so fully as to resuscitate its energies. It drew to itself all that was good and sound, and preserved it; the Pagan refuse perished.

But our purpose in these allusions to the ancient Roman empire was to point out the immense advantages which this Republic possesses over those of Rome, in the way of cementing our great and growing Union. The introduction of railroads and the use of steam on land, and river and ocean, are themselves sufficient to work an entire revolution in their sphere; but in addition to these wonderful agencies, the telegraph also included, we have a natural configuration of territory most admirably adapted to unity. We need have no fears that the extension of our settlements towards the Pacific will weaken the cohesion of our national body. Not at all—but the contrary. The grand road, however, must be made—the road from the Mississippi to the Pacific as proposed by Mr. Benton.

In an old mansion in Sweden, belonging to the family of the Count de Fersen; attached to Louis 16th, there has recently been discovered by the workmen, while repairing it, a collection of diamonds worth sixteen hundred thousand dollars, and a sum of nine millions of francs.

An Awful Sight!—The Cincinnati Commercial says: "An awful sight was witnessed in our city lately—a man dying of the cholera, in the street, while drunk!"

Cholera on the Western Steamers.—The fearful mortality from cholera on board the steamer Monroe, which lately carried from New Orleans some hundreds of emigrants, including Mormons, up the Missouri river, has already been mentioned. The St. Louis Reveille of the 15th, gives a list of those who had died up to Saturday previous, and says:

"Mr. John Hodges, our informant, left the boat at Jefferson City. Mr. H. lost his wife on the ill-fated steamer, and the total number of deaths up to the time of his departure, was fifty-three. Captain Moore, of the Monroe, returned to St. Louis by land, dying in this city soon after his arrival. "The conduct of parties at Jefferson City is represented as having been outrageous. The sick were removed, in many cases, to hotels, and, dying, all their effects were seized to pay for beds and furniture, which were burned, in order to prevent contagion. The expenses attending a death, in one case, amounted to \$500. In many cases the sick were removed to sheds, and there left unattended, unless when complying with the most exorbitant demands."

The Reveille attributes the fatality among emigrants to their indiscreet use of every thing which is a change from ship diet, their drinking freely of river water, and rejection of assistance till death is on them. It mentions a case, as follows:

"A powerfully built Englishman, a pugilist, one who boasted that it was his intention to go round to New York to challenge 'Tom Hyer,' complained for three days of diarrhoea, and increasing weakness, but obstinately refused to take remedies. He had 'never been sick in his life,' &c., but finally he was prostrated, and in three hours a corpse."

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—Lynchings in Hickman, Ky.—We find in the Cairo Delta of the 2d, the following account of a lynching in Hickman, Ky., which illustrates fully the evil effects of people in a community of laws taking the law into their own hands. It should be a warning to those who forget their allegiance to the regulations which protect their lives and property.

Several weeks since a gentleman in Hickman had over three thousand dollars stolen from him. Just as he was on the eve of visiting a distant place to buy goods. The money had been placed, we believe, in a carpet bag, and that deposited for a brief time in a box under the counter of his store, and covered with rubbish. It was stolen, and a man living in the same house was suspected. On this suspicion he was decoyed by his bosom friend, Dr. James S. Douglass, to a wharfboat, where a band of disguised persons, seized and gagged him, and took him across the river.

The victim, Wiley E. Brinkley, who was of a respectable family, and not a man of bad character, was then tortured by one hundred and fifty lashes on his bare back, to get from him on the old Inquisition principle, a confession that he stole the money. He, a white man, with a family, respectably connected and respectable himself; in this age, and among the people, and on a mere suspicion, publicly tortured to wring from him a confession of guilt, whether guilty or not! It is horrible to think of—it is disgraceful to the town whose citizens were engaged in the affair—and most disgraceful to those citizens themselves. He did not confess.

Brinkley kept his bed for several days after his punishment. He had discovered several of his lynchmen, and vowed revenge. As soon as he could walk he proceeded out into the street, with a loaded double-barreled gun. Dr. Douglass, who, we believe, was a highly-esteemed citizen, was the first of the band he met, though he had not accompanied them across the river. Brinkley shot one barrel, the load taking effect in the hand of Douglass, which was thrown across the lower part of the deceased's breast. The second shot him in the side, and this victim fell down and died. The murderer told those surrounding him that there were five more victims yet. Another murder came very near closing the scene, or rather continuing the acts of the tragedy.

Brinkley surrendered himself to the officers of justice and awaits his trial.—We understand that the citizens are in a state of great excitement, and are about equally divided in their sides of approval or condemnation.

PITTSBURG, May 21.
Disgraceful Scene in Church on Sunday.—A difficulty took place in the German Presbyterian church, at the commencement of the service yesterday morning. Much confusion prevailed when Mr. Demler arose and told the minister, the Rev. Mr. Rochler, that he was usurping his place, and that he must immediately leave the premises. Mr. Himmer and others interfered for the purpose of restoring quiet, but the altercation grew fiercer and a general fight ensued, in which both men and women belonging to the congregation participated. It resulted in the arrest and binding over of Messrs. Himmer and Demler, for their appearance at Court, and to keep the peace in the mean time.

It has been deemed prudent by the authorities to lock up the church until the difficulty is finally settled. It appears that there is a division among the members of the church, and that this disgraceful affair originated in the attempt of the minority to keep possession of the keys of the church, against the expressed will of the majority.

Mr. ABRAHAM HENDEL has been appointed Postmaster at Carlisle.

OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, of May 4.
Every boat that arrives at the wharf is crowded with emigrants for the gold regions. Within the last few days several hundred wagons have come through by land from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Up to twelve o'clock yesterday there had been eight thousand three hundred and eighteen persons who had made this a point of departure for the Plains; and, from what we can learn, we should not be surprised if five thousand more landed here in twenty days. We also learn that a large number have crossed the upper part of the State, intending to cross the river at the Bluffs—say four thousand persons. We do not think it an extravagant assertion to say that at least eight thousand persons will leave the frontier between this place and the Bluffs, and many persons estimate the number far above this. We have no means of knowing what number will leave Independence, but should suppose that six or eight thousand will depart from that point. This will make some twenty-five thousand on the Plains in a few weeks. A number of these are destined to perish upon the way, and we fear a large number who have undertaken the trip have not thought properly upon it. Some who have been accustomed to hardships may get along without much difficulty, while others who have never undergone any privations must suffer considerably on the Plains.

Extraordinary Elopement in Maine.—Rev. Daniel L. Quimby, of Lisbon, who for the last fifteen years has been a circuit preacher of the Methodist persuasion, and who almost to the moment of his departure had been above suspicion, and had enjoyed the confidence and respect of a large circle of highly respectable friends and relatives, has eloped. For a year or two past, Quimby has been residing at Lisbon, Me., his native town, where he owns a small property, and where his wife and children, three in number, still remain. Two weeks ago last Monday, he left his house to go to Redfield, Wayne, &c., to be absent till the next Saturday. It seems he went to Wayne, the residence of Mrs. Lawrence, his paramour, who has left behind her three children, the youngest of whom is only a year and a half old. Not finding her in readiness, he remained in that vicinity through the week, and on the Sabbath enlightened the good people of that town with instructions upon the great truths of morality, virtue and religion. On the following day he took Mrs. Lawrence to bring her to Lewistown, where she has relatives residing. He came there, tarried over night, and since that time they have neither been seen nor heard of.—N. Y. Express.

A Singular Transaction.—We find the following notice of a very singular case in the last number of the Indiana State Sentinel:

The marriage of Mr. Henry Apple and Mrs. Sarah Apple was solemnized at the clerk's office in this city, (Indianapolis), on the 7th inst., by Judge Smith, one of the Associate Judges of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Apple have been living together as husband and wife some twenty years, and have raised a large family of children. Their re-marriage was made necessary by the following mysterious train of circumstances, as we learn by a friend who was present at the examination of the case in the Circuit Court now in session in this city. Mr. John Apple, many years ago, left this county, as a volunteer to the Black Hawk war. During his absence a traveller passed through the county, who informed Mrs. A. that her husband had been killed, that he, the traveller, had aided in burying him, and had marked with an axe, the tree under which he was interred. Apple did not return, and no doubt was entertained by his wife or her friends of his decease. Time passed on, and nothing was heard to discredit the traveller's story, and Mrs. A., after having continued for a proper length of time in a state of supposed widowhood, was formally married to Mr. Henry Apple, a farmer of this county. A few months since, it was authentically ascertained that John Apple was yet actually living! A divorce was obtained by Mrs. Apple, and she was re-married, on Monday last, as above stated, to Henry Apple, the man with whom she has been innocently living for many years past, as her supposed husband. We have heard no cause assigned for the singular manner in which the first husband acted.

Singular Fatality.—We learn from the Yazoo (Miss.) Democrat, that on the "Short Creek road," about two miles from Yazoo city, a number of persons, all inmates of one house, died with the Cholera within a few days of each other. A child was buried on Sunday the 29th ult.; the father, whose name was Wm. B. Spell, died on Monday; a son about 21 years of age died on Tuesday morning; Mrs. Spell died on Tuesday evening; a daughter about 13 years old died on the same day, as also did three other younger children—making eight persons who died between Saturday morning and Tuesday night. The illness in most cases lasted only a few hours. Every inmate of the house was swept away by the scourge.

Military.—The Militia of a portion of Berks county, find it a difficult matter to suppress the military feeling, and have, notwithstanding the abolition of the Militia law, turned out as usual, and fined all the volunteers.

HAYTI.

The schooner Williams arrived at New York yesterday week, bringing dates from St. Domingo to the 1st inst.

Three terrible battles had been fought between the Dominicans and the Haytian forces, in which the latter were completely routed and dispersed.

At one time the Haytiens were within thirty miles of the city, when a desperate battle ensued and a large number on both sides were killed. Those taken prisoners were also put to death.

The Haytiens during their retreat burnt the city of Aqua, and also destroyed a large amount of property in the town and vicinity.

Captain Warren, of the English ship Finconia, kindly offered the American Consul every assistance for the purpose of protecting the American citizens and their property. All business had been suspended in consequence of these difficulties.

The general impression is that this will be the last effort of the Haytiens to conquer the Spanish. The whole country is in a state of great distress and confusion.

An American Missionary recently entered a box of Bibles at the Custom House at Constantinople, valuing them at a certain amount; but the Turkish officials, who are in the practice of affixing a sliding scale of valuation to suit themselves, regardless of invoices or oaths of importers, appraised the Bibles at double the value placed upon them by the Missionary, and demanded the *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent on their valuation. In this dilemma the missionary availed himself of a regulation of the Turkish law which permits duties to be paid in kind, and paid them in Bibles, five out of every hundred. After that he had no trouble. He paid what duty he liked. They wanted no more Bibles.

How to prevent the Cholera.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, that a town in Tennessee has entirely escaped the scourge of the Cholera the past winter, not a case of it having occurred there, notwithstanding every other town in the vicinity suffered from it severely. This has been attributed, and no doubt correctly, to the free and universal use of *quicklime*, fresh from the kilns, which was scattered through the gutters, cellars, privies and yards. Its disinfecting properties in seizing with avidity on all impure and deleterious gases are well known, and where plentifully used, will no doubt, under ordinary circumstances of prudence and cleanliness, preserve the health of any cities and villages in the United States.

Gunpowder vs. Cholera.—When the cholera visited London in 1831 and '33, the city authorities had small quantities of gunpowder tied tightly in strong paper and fired in the alleys and densely populated portions of the great metropolis. The concussion disturbed the air, and the odor therefrom displaced obnoxious effluvia and purified the atmosphere. It was used in theatres, churches, and school-rooms, and was found to be a powerful disinfecting agent, the smell remaining upwards of 24 hours in the buildings. It was used in the lazaretto of Trieste and Malta, and was tried in Paris in 1843, and also in Montreal. In the latter city cannon were placed in the narrow streets and fired with blank cartridges. In some of the western towns recently afflicted, the same remedy has been tried with success.

Melancholy Casualty.—Catharine Murphy, aged nine years, and Hermona Murphy, aged 6 months, daughters of John Murphy, of Albany, were found drowned in a cistern on Wednesday last. It is presumed that the elder child dropped the infant into the cistern, and in attempting its rescue was herself drowned. A third child also fell in, but was rescued.

Rev. Dr. Prime, one of the passengers on board the fatally wrecked steamer Empire, preached a sermon at Williamsburgh on Sunday, his text being from Samuel—"As I live there is but a step between me and death." He forcibly illustrated the sentiment by the appalling scene through which himself and wife and others had passed, while others again less fortunate perished. He clung with a lame arm to the rail of the steamer, bearing his exhausted wife with the other.

Acquittal of the Rev. Mr. Burroughs.—We learn that the Rev. T. J. Burroughs, who has been on trial at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., charged with the murder of Mr. J. B. Bishop, has been acquitted—the jury on Saturday last having rendered a verdict to that effect, on the ground that he acted altogether in self-defence. The Hon. Henry A. Wise conducted the case on behalf of the accused.

A colored man, accompanied by a white woman, who had eloped together from the northern part of the State, arrived at Cincinnati on the 16th inst., were both seized with cholera on the 17th, and both died and were buried in one grave on the same day! A sad finale to a strange elopement.

Mr. Macready has transmitted from Boston, to Mayor Woodhull, of New York city, \$1,000, to be given to necessitous relatives of the persons killed in the recent riot at the Opera House.

Bigamy.—On Tuesday, at Philadelphia, a woman named Rebecca Cook, was committed on the charge of bigamy, having no less than three husbands.

Dispatches from California.—Military Force for that Country.—It is understood that important dispatches have been received at the War Department, from California, setting forth that the people had organized a government for themselves, and had adopted the Wilnot proviso as a fundamental article. These are doubtless those brought by Mr. Panot, who was met coming overland through Mexico, a short time since, and a dispatch from Washington says:

It is reported that Mr. Crawford recommends to General Taylor to organize a strong military force in California, of volunteers, to sustain Gov. Smith, until Congress shall act for the territory.

A California Train.—It is stated, in a letter received in Boston, from near St. Louis, that were all the California emigrants that have passed Independence and the Council Bluffs, up to May 1, to march in one train, the procession would reach three hundred miles in length!

The Recent Catholic Council.—In addition to the proposed elevation to archbishoprics of three of the present sees, and the creation of a new bishopric by this body, lately in session in Baltimore, it is understood that the Pope is also petitioned to make *Primalia* the metropolitan see of Baltimore. A pastoral letter, put forth by the council, recommends to the American church pecuniary collections in behalf of the Pope, and, by unanimous vote, urges that functionary to "define as an article of faith" the immaculate conception of the Virgin. Though this point has always been maintained by theologians of the church, it has never been uttered as a positive dogma of Rome.

Restitution.—The Norwalk (O.) Express tells of a case of conscience, in which a Mr. Newman, of Huron county, who, fifteen years ago, lost a pocket book containing sixty dollars, was waited upon a few days ago by the Rev. Auguste Bergen, the officiating Catholic priest at Sandusky, and paid by him thirty-five dollars in gold, which amount he said he had received at the *confessional* from a nameless individual, with specific directions where to pay it, as being money wrongfully withheld from the rightful owner.

Newspapers.—Their Value.—The U. States is literally a country of newspapers. No other people read so extensively. In no other country are the masses so generally educated, and in no other are newspapers so cheap. The National Intelligencer, published at Washington, could not be bought, so its editor says, for \$100,000. It is stated that one half of the Baltimore Patriot was sold recently for \$80,000, the Boston Atlas was sold for \$50,000, and not long since one-third of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer was sold for \$25,000, and one-third of the N. Y. Evening Post for \$16,000.

A New Sect.—A religious society was recently organized in the city of New York, on which occasion a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Austin Craig. He entered into an exposition of the peculiar views of this society, the distinguishing feature of which is the denial of sectarianism, and the admission to its communion of all persons of good character who are ready to call themselves Christians.

In a speech recently delivered by Lord Brougham, in the British Parliament, he stated that £180,000,000 had been already invested in Railroads in Great Britain; and that £150,000,000 would have further to be paid up, to make good existing subscriptions.

Death while Dancing.—On the 24th ult., one Mary Rice, aged 29, was dancing the Drun Polka, at the Dancing Rooms, Dean street, Soho, London, when she suddenly fell into the arms of her partner and instantly expired.

Three Murders in One Day.—At St. Louis on the night of the 7th, there were two, and perhaps three murders. John Sponeman and William Rider killed John Beard by stabbing; Christian Stohl killed James Smith; and Frederick Diener broke the skull of John Foster, who is not expected to live.

Capt. Charles Wilkes, late of the exploring expedition, it is stated, will be sent out as a commander of one of the vessels to be dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin.

The Whiskey Monomania.—Miller, whom the grand jury, at Hagerstown, Md., refused to find a bill against some time since for stealing a gallon measure of whiskey, on the ground of monomania, (he having been twice in the penitentiary for the same offence before,) was returned to jail again last week, charged with an attempt to break into a distillery in Leitersburg district, for the purpose of again stealing whiskey.

Law against Arson.—The Legislature at its recent session passed a law for the punishment of Arson, which provides that any person who shall in the night wilfully burn any building, pile of lumber, boards, &c., or cause the same to be burned, shall be deemed guilty of arson, and shall, upon conviction, be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen years, and shall forever be deemed incompetent to be an elector, juror or witness, or to hold any office of honor, trust or profit; and any person attempting to set fire to any building, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction be subject to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years.

Alligator Fight.—An Incident of the Crevasse.—The quarters of our friend, Col. Claiborne, near Sauve's crevasse, are some four feet under water. Night before last, a veteran alligator from St. Tammany concluded to pay the Colonel a visit in a friendly way, and congratulate him, as a brother democrat, on the nomination of Walker and Platche. Taking his course quietly through the corn fields and pastures, he thought it would be polite to call at the cabin of the "driver," or head man, and inquire if the Colonel was at home. Finding the door closed, he walked under the house, and bellowed halloo! at the top of his voice. Getting no answer, he commenced a tremendous floundering and thumping, lifting up the flooring, and scattering the little "niggers" in every direction. The hubbub soon roused the sleepers. They jumped out of bed in a terrible stew, raked up a light, and at the same moment were sent bouncing among the rafters, the visitor underneath lifting up one plank, and then another, flinging the whole crowd off their legs as fast as they could straighten them out. Such a scene of confusion was never witnessed. The darkies were completely bewildered, and their outcries soon drew the whole establishment together. The planks were drawn up, and there was—not old Nick—but a fellow much uglier, a tremendous Alligator, with expanded jaws, shaking his monstrous tail in defiance, and sweeping it round in rapid semi-circles. The instant he was discovered, two huge dogs leaped upon him, but the contest did not last for a moment. One he struck dead with his sweeping tail, the other he crunched beneath his bloody jaws. But by this time the negroes got their dander up. They rushed upon him with axes, mauls, and bludgeons. The monster stood his ground, and "never said die," until one of them thrust a burning brand down his fetid throat. He is of enormous girth, and measures over fifteen feet. Colonel Claiborne designs sending the skeleton to Dr. Bennett Dowler, of this city, who has written a most ingenious treatise on the natural history of the Alligator.—N. O. Delta, 13th inst.

Sporting with an Epidemic.—A telegraph dispatch announced, a few days ago, that Dan Marble, the comedian, died of the cholera, on the 14th inst., at Louisville. The play bills there, announcing his appearance that evening were headed, "A Cure for the Cholera." It was little suspected, when this announcement was ordered, that at the very time appointed for the playing, the star of attraction would have the insidious monster working on him to such an extent that he could not perform. And it was little thought that in less than twenty-four hours Dan Marble would be in a collapsed stage of the cholera. Yet such is the fact.

"The Way of the Transgressor is Hard."—The Hagerstown papers are remarking upon the fact that Rachel Cunningham, the paramour of the unfortunate Sheriff Swearingen, of Washington county, Md., who killed his wife some years ago, is now confined as a lunatic in the almshouse of Baltimore. Swearingen had previously arranged to meet his paramour in New Orleans at the time, but was overtaken and brought to justice.

Tremendous Fire in China.—News has reached Canton of a great fire at Kwai-lam, the capital of Kwanse province. It is said that upwards of 4,000 houses and shops have been destroyed, including the Ya-mum, or offices, of the Viceroy. Many people have perished.—China Mail, Feb. 8.

The Catholic Fast, of Friday in each week, has been abolished at Cincinnati, as it had been previously at St. Louis, during the prevalence of cholera—meats, especially if smoked, being considered of less danger than fish and vegetables.

Mr. Lewis, collector of the Port at Philadelphia, has entered upon his duties. It is said there are two thousand applications for the two or three hundred places under him. Well the Whigs have not had a taste of Government pay for a great while. We venture to say that none of these Whig applicants ever asked a locofoco administration for any thing, as locofocos are now doing to Old Zack.

From the Plains.—Mr. Wm. Bent, from Bent's Fort, March 17th, informs the St. Louis Union that he never knew the grass on the plains better at this season; but yet, from the large number of California emigrants, there must be great suffering. The cholera, he says, was making startling ravages along the entire columns of emigrants, the first two hundred of whom he met at the Fort Junction.

The Post Master at W. Penn. Schuylkill county, advertises a list of one letter remaining in his office on the first inst., and appends to it, the very important notice, that "Persons applying for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised."

Dr. Redfield, the physiognomist, says that "conjugal love" is indicated by the "jaw." There must be a great deal of it in some families then; for we have heard of those who are always "jawing."

Isn't it strange that the harder you work an Engine, the more beautifully it plays!

The reason why short women should be the soonest married is because there is more need of their getting *spliced*.